

THE

Country GUIDE

APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM

In This Issue . . .

- Conservation on the Saugeen
- Taber Thrives on Irrigation
- Cold Food for Hot Days

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(CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY)

JULY, 1957

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COVER: Showmanship isn't always what it is cracked up to be. Sport and the kid are facing one of those moments likely to arise out of the weather, inexperience, or mere nervous excitement.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES IN CANADA—50 cents one year; \$1.00 two years; \$2.00 five years; \$3.00 eight years. Outside Canada \$1.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter.

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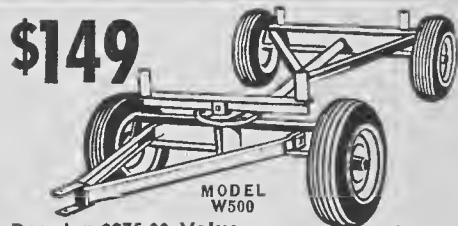
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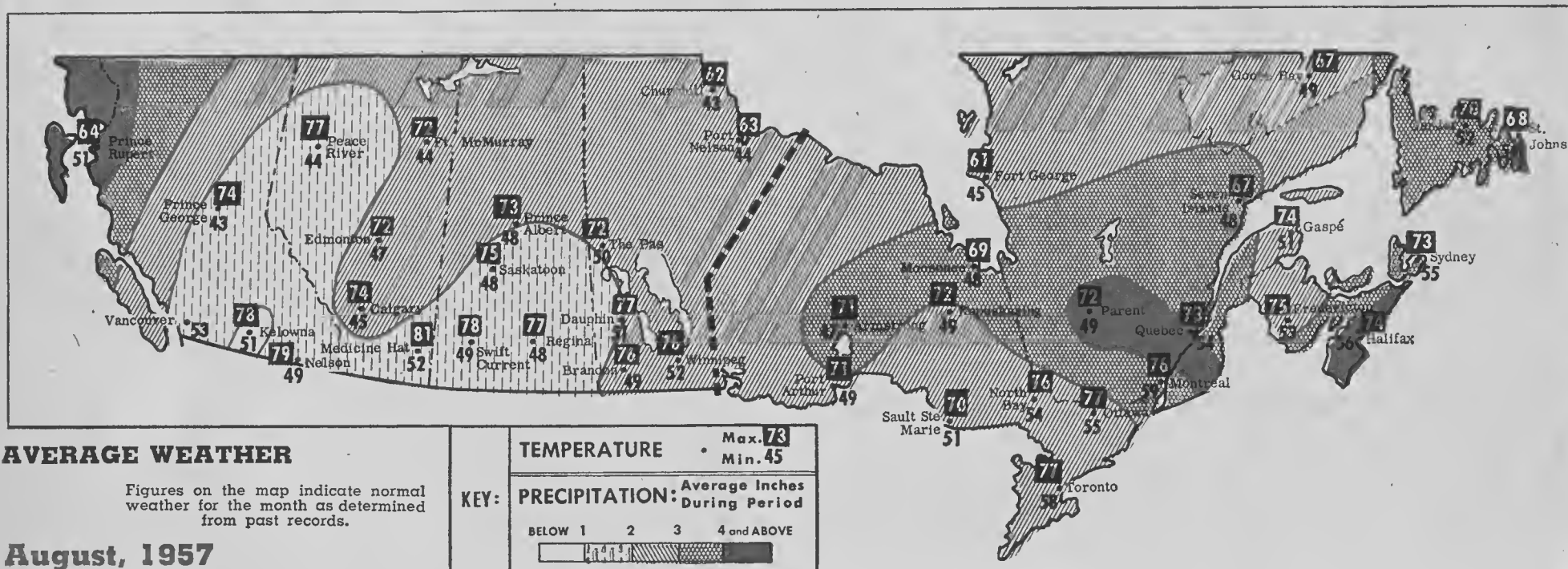
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Prepared by
DR. IRVING P. KRICK
and Associates(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast.
It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but
not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)**Alberta**

The month of August will be characterized by cool, wet weather. The entire province will have a little more storminess than usual, with the heaviest precipitation occurring in the central portions. Four major storms will account for most of the month's precipitation, all of them occurring during the first three weeks. The last week should be very good for outside operations. This is true not only from the standpoint of dry weather, but the

warmest temperatures of the month are expected during the last ten days of August. The month, as a whole, will be cooler than normal, with the whole province recording temperatures between two and four degrees lower than long term normals. Coldest weather will be felt around mid-month, when a cold shot will send temperatures down into the upper thirties for a short time. This should be an unusual August apart from the last ten days. ✓

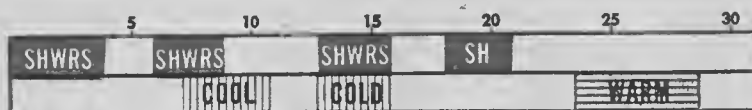
PRECIPITATION
AUGUST
TEMPERATURE

**Saskatchewan**

Both the expected temperatures and the amount of stormy weather will be quite important this month. Temperatures will be quite cool for this time of year and the highlights of the month will be divided into three periods. First—for cool weather—there will be two important cool, or cold, spells, either of which could send temperatures down very near the thirties. The hot spell of the month, occurring after the colder weather

and therefore appearing stronger, will see temperatures soaring well into the eighties, possibly for the last time this season. Four periods of major storminess will hit the area during the first three weeks and will cause amounts of precipitation well above usual levels over most of the province. Most of the storminess will come in the form of showers and thundershowers again this month, although the time of year for rain will be rapidly approaching. ✓

PRECIPITATION
AUGUST
TEMPERATURE

**Manitoba**

The month of August will begin with a bang this year. The first few days of the month will see both hot weather and showers. The temperatures will rise to the eighties during this time, and later on in the month will hit the eighties again. The picture will change though, during the remainder of the month, when cooler weather will rear its ugly head. Temperatures during the two cooler periods could reach as low as the

middle thirties for two or three days at a time. The net result for the month will be temperature averages quite a bit below normal for this time of year—down to three or four degrees cooler than usual, even in the southern part of the province. Total amounts of precipitation from the four main periods of storminess involved will add up to more than usual over the area as a whole, and the extreme eastern portions may expect even more than the west. ✓

PRECIPITATION
AUGUST
TEMPERATURE

**Ontario**

A good deal of warm weather will occur here during this month, but the net temperature departure for August will turn out to be on the minus side. Most of the province will average slightly below normal, mainly as a result of the two cooler periods noted below, plus very ordinary weather throughout most of the remainder of the month. There will be three shots of hotter weather, but they will be rather brief. The coolest weather,

which will appear around the middle of the month, will see some temperatures into the thirties with almost the entire province dropping at least to near forty. Storminess will be persistent during August and when precipitation is totalled up at the end of the month, it will be called a wet one. The area north of the Great Lakes will be especially wet and even in the southeastern portions, the driest of the entire region, precipitation will be about normal. ✓

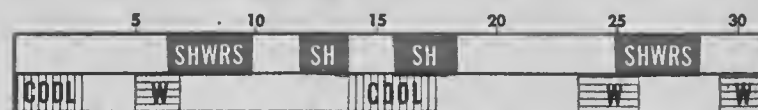
PRECIPITATION
AUGUST
TEMPERATURE

**Quebec**

Near eighty during the warmest weather and near forty when it turns cool will be about the story of this month, after it has gone down in the annals of history. The temperatures will vary considerably, and often, during the month of August this year, with three warm periods of importance and two significantly cool intervals anticipated. The three warmer spells will be about equal to one another in number of degrees re-

corded and all of them will be rather brief. The coolest weather for August is expected during the first few days, with the other cold period a little bit warmer. Storminess will be a little more than usual this month over most of the province. Precipitation totals will be more over the southeastern portions of Quebec, but the timing of the storms will be about the same. The storminess will become a bit stronger as it moves east, picking up more moisture from the Atlantic. ✓

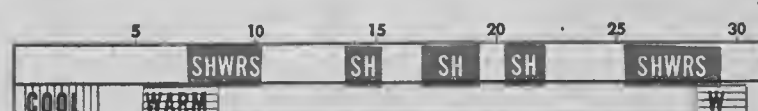
PRECIPITATION
AUGUST
TEMPERATURE

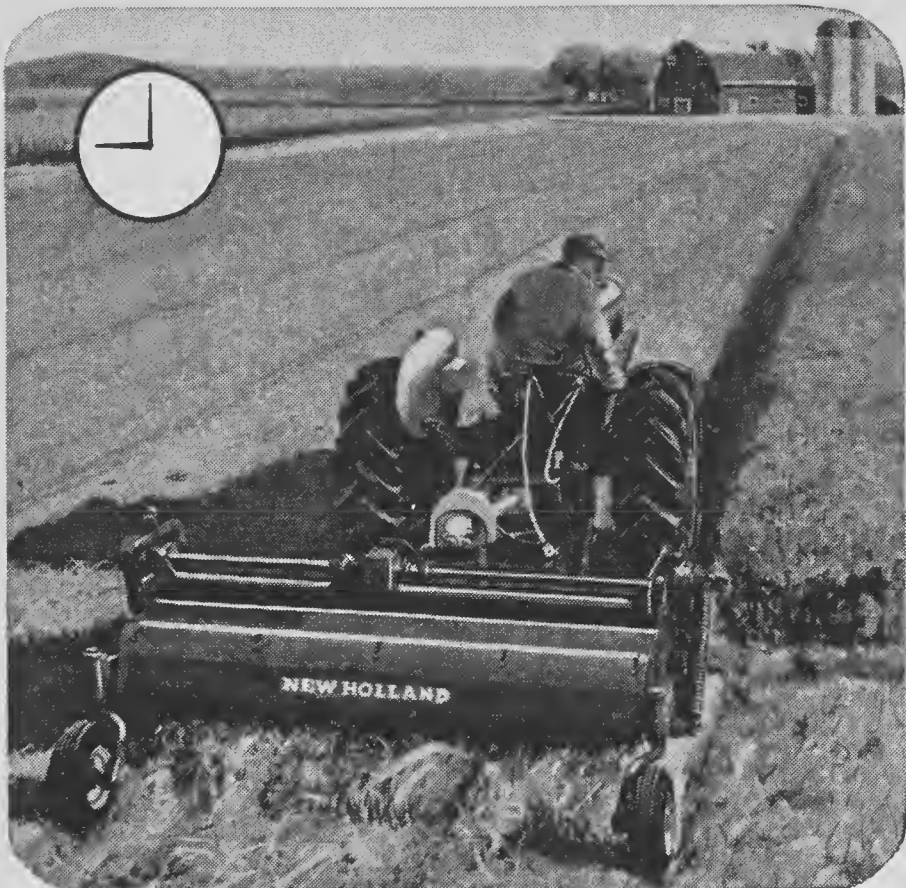
**Maritime Provinces**

The month of August will begin calmly enough, with only a few days of cooler weather to disturb the atmosphere. From then on, however, activity in the form of weather will pick up considerably, with frequent storminess through the remainder of the month. When all is over and done, it will be discovered that this has been a wet month. This is particularly true of the southeastern provinces, where amounts of precipitation are

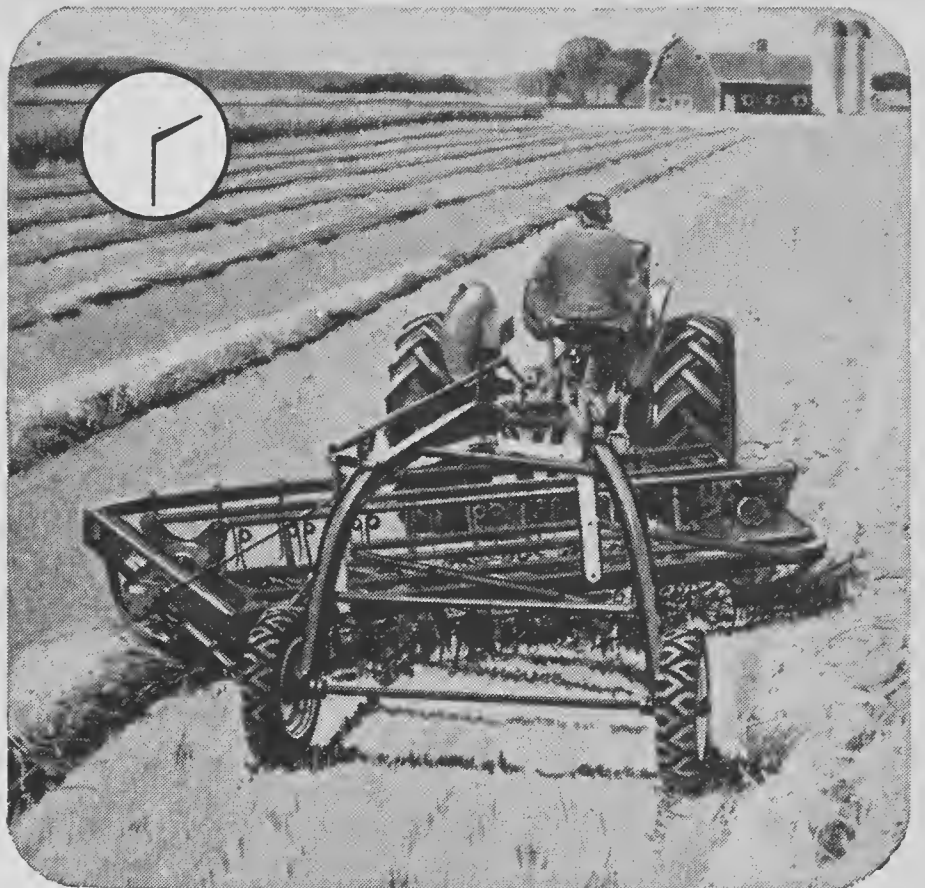
expected to be well in excess of normal. Temperatures will plod along fairly steadily, leaning a bit toward the cool side for the month. Two warm spells, during which the mercury will hit close to the eighty-degree mark, will be more than offset by a combination of the cool days at the beginning of the month and temperatures cool but not quite so extreme during the main shower intervals. The temperature averages will be about two degrees lower than usual. ✓

PRECIPITATION
AUGUST
TEMPERATURE

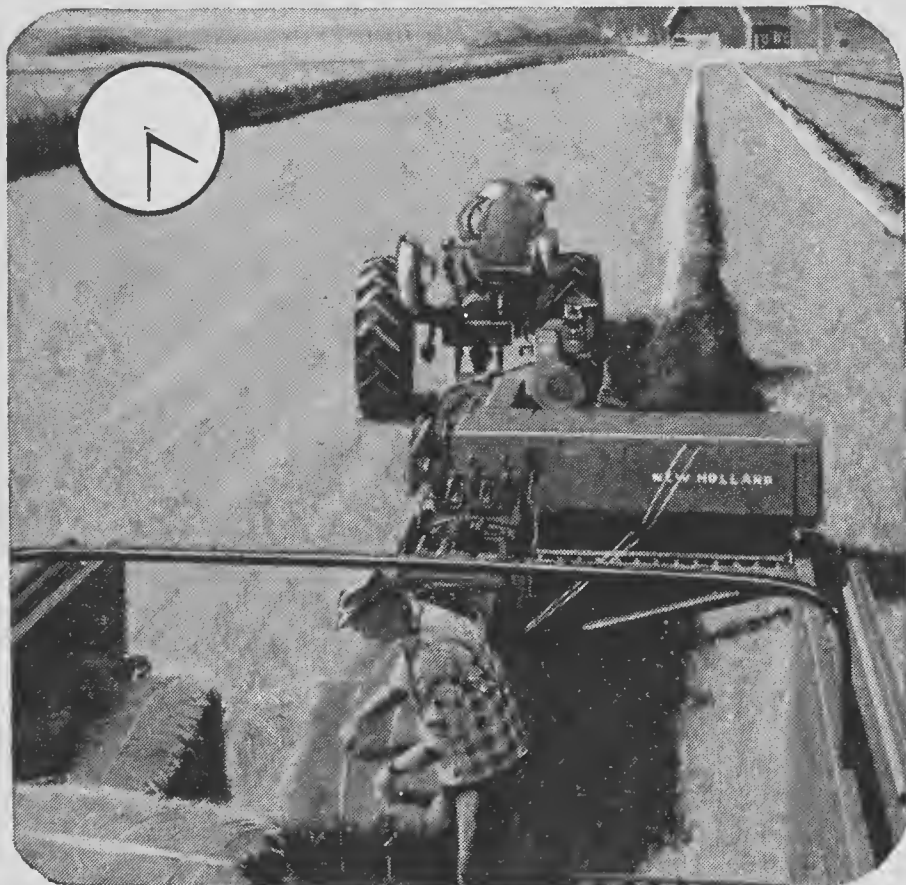




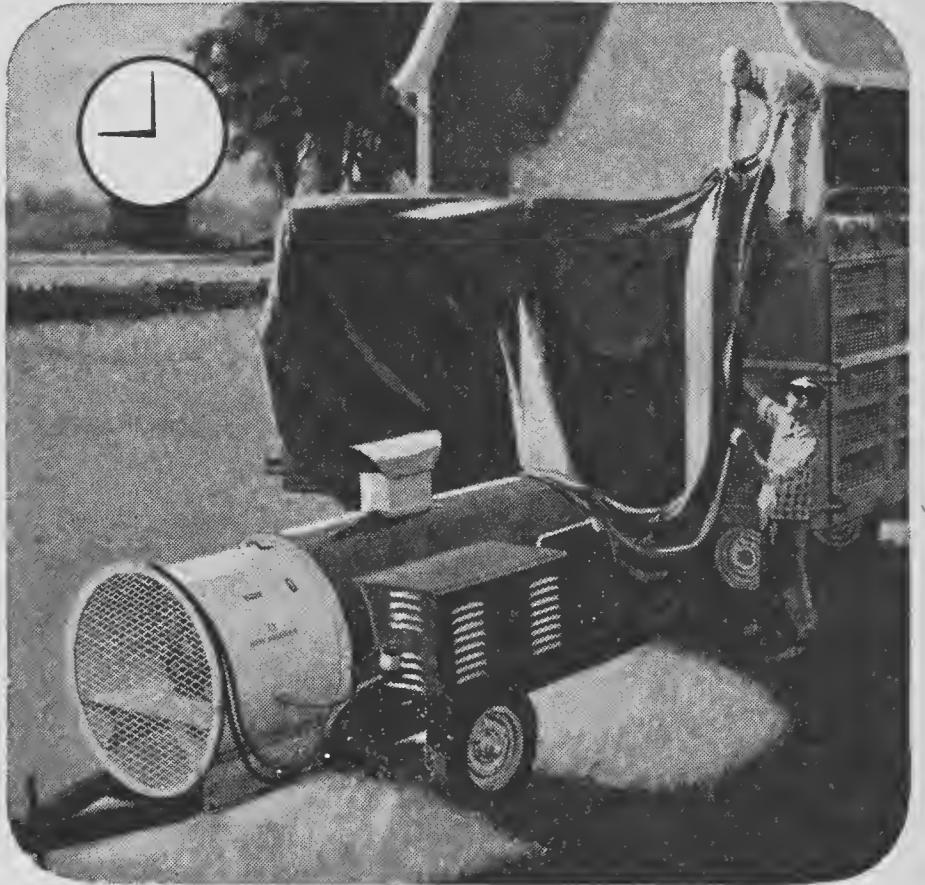
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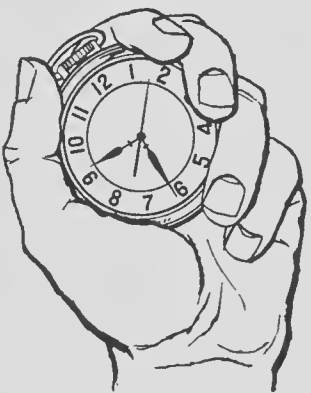
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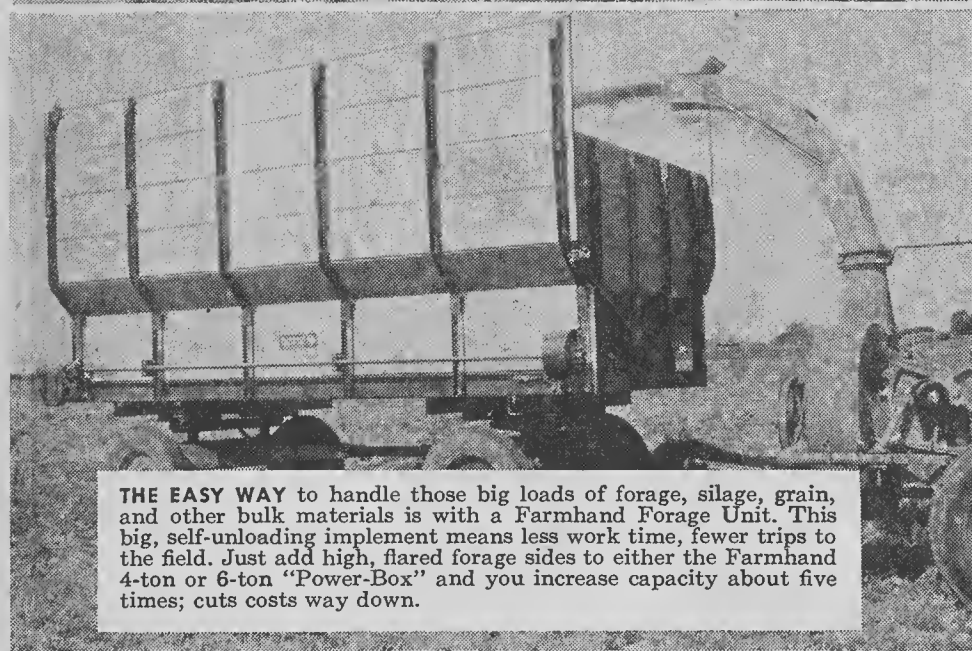
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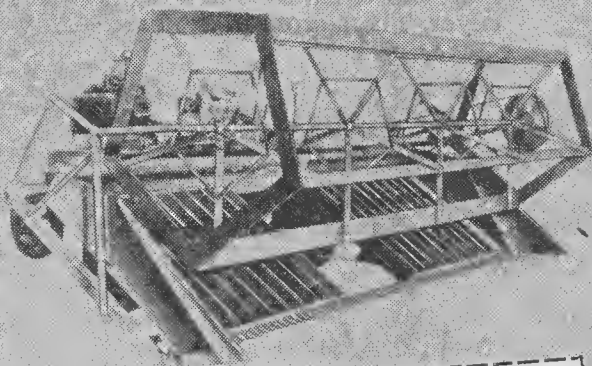


HERE'S A LOW PRICE LOADER that has all of the quality and features you need for fast, easy stacking or bale handling. It's the Farmhand F-11 . . . 3500-lb. lift, stacks to 21 ft., two double-acting lift and tilt cylinders. Mounts on row crop tractors, operates from plug-on type hydraulic pump. Choice of two ten-ft. hay baskets, grapple fork, manure fork, scoops, dozer.



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YOU CAN CUT up to 50% from your haying and grain costs with the famous Owatonna Swather, now on sale at your Farmhand dealer's. Save both fuel and time costs. One quick trip with this self-propelled, center-delivery unit and you're ready to stack, bale, chop or combine. New dual-wheel Model 'D' is fast becoming Canada's most popular swather . . . check it at your Farmhand dealer's.



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FARM NOTES

U.S. Growers Favor Wheat Quotas

THE referendum among wheat growers in the United States conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to determine the views of wheat growers as to the continuation of marketing quotas for the 1958 wheat crop, was taken on June 20. The result was a vote of more than 80 per cent in favor of continuing the quotas, which would maintain wheat acreage at the minimum of 55 million acres provided by the Congress.

Controls have been in effect for the four most recent wheat crops, and the day following the referendum, almost complete returns from 30 of the 36 states participating, showed a vote of 100,515 for the quotas, and 24,061 against. As it is, the 1958 crop will be supported at an average of \$1.78 per bushel, whereas, had voters not approved the quota, the support price would have dropped to around \$1.19.

Canadian versus U.S. Economic Growth

THAT Canada has been experiencing a period of remarkable economic growth is evidenced by recent Dominion Bureau of Statistics information. Gross national product (the dollar value of all goods and services produced) increased in Canada between 1946 and 1956 by 54 per cent as compared with 41 per cent in the much larger economy of the United States. Price increases were somewhat greater in Canada, but taking this into account, gross national product in Canada in 1956 was two-and-a-half times that of 1946, whereas in the United States it was a little less than double the value of 1946.

Industrial production in Canada increased by 66 per cent, as compared with almost 60 per cent in the United States. Population in Canada grew by 31 per cent as against 19 per cent in the U.S. The increase in employment in each country was about 18 per cent, and total output per employee rose more rapidly in Canada. Also, the rate of increase of real wages was greater in Canada than in the U.S., especially up to 1953. During the last three years the rate has been about the same in both countries.

International Wheat Agreement

UP to May 24, six member countries in the International Wheat Agreement had failed to take up any of the purchases guaranteed by them. These countries were: Brazil, Egypt, Korea, Mexico, Spain and South Africa. Eight countries had completed their quotas for the year by that date: Denmark, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, the Philippines and Vatican City. Five major importing countries still had balances for purchases to be made before June 30, amounting to about 27 million bushels. These countries were: Belgium, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Peru.

As of May 24, purchases amounting to 211.7 million bushels had been



[Ont. Agr. Coll. photo]
N.Z. visitor M. C. Connor, and son Des, O.A.C. graduate, admire college lamb.

taken up by 36 of the 42 participating countries, leaving 81.8 million bushels still to be purchased. The United States, with its variety of give-away programs, had disposed of 119 million bushels out of its 128-million-bushel quota. Australia had sold 25.9 million bushels of its 29.3-million-bushel quota. Canada, with a quota of 99.7 million bushels, had disposed of only 59.8 million bushels, leaving 39.8 million bushels still to be disposed of. The other three exporters, Argentina, France and Sweden, with a total quota of 36.5 million bushels, had moved only 6.8 million bushels between them.

Millers' Profits Down

THE president of the Maple Leaf Milling Company Ltd. was recently reported as saying that the net income of the company for the year ending July 31, 1957, would be less than one cent per dollar of product sold, "probably the lowest of any industry." Two reasons were given for low profits: subsidized competition from United States wheat on world markets, and rising costs, especially wages at home.

The flour business traditionally was about equally divided between the domestic and export markets, but today is only about 40 per cent export and 60 per cent domestic. Competition from United States subsidized flour in the United Kingdom is indicated by imports into that market for the seven months ended March 31, 1957, when imports from the United States had increased from 8.1 million bags a year ago, to 26 million bags for the more recent nine-month period. At the same time U.K. imports from Canada for the seven months dropped from 49.4 million bags to 47.3 million bags. It is no wonder that the Corn Trade News of Liverpool, England, recently praised the Washington wheat export policy and sharply criticized that of Canada, where the Canadian Wheat Board has consistently refused to enter into cut-throat competition with the U.S. give-away program.



Hard Starting—If you ever suffer the annoyance of needing a push to get started because worn plugs won't fire properly, you can turn impatient frowns into smiles with a new

set of Champions. Five-rib insulator reduces flashover, saves battery. In tests, when new Champions replaced plugs that had gone about 10,000 miles, starting averaged 39% faster.

4 ways to tell when you need new Champion Spark Plugs in your farm engines



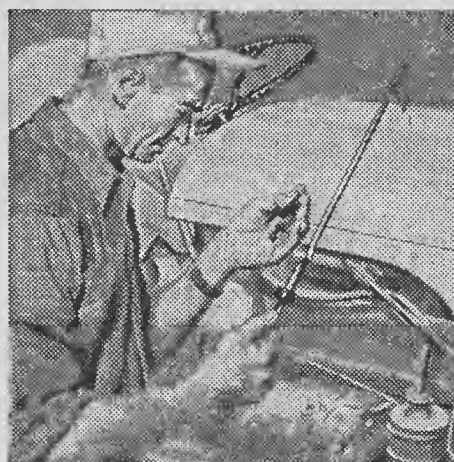
Excessive Gas Consumption:

If your tractor or truck seems to be using more gasoline, the trouble may be misfiring plugs. Install full-firing new Champions. The Powerfire electrode delivers peak efficiency for full life of plug.



Loss of Power:

If you have to "down shift" your tractor often due to loss of power, worn plugs may be the cause. In tests, replacing plugs that had gone about 10,000 miles gave an average power increase of 24%!



Diluted Engine Oil:

Misfiring spark plugs let raw gasoline drip into crankcase oil, diluting it, and reducing its ability to protect against friction. Install full-firing new Champions to help guard against costly breakdowns.



Dependable 5-Rib

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SPARK PLUGS

Look! ONLY NEW FORD TRUCKS OFFER **5** *HALF-TON PICKUPS!*



Look again!

Six or V-8

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(Certain features illustrated or mentioned are "Standard" on some models, optional at extra cost on others.)

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to own...to run...last longer, too!



SEE YOUR FORD-MONARCH DEALER

Conservation on the Saugeen



[Conservation branch photo]

"Farmers are fishermen at heart." The Authority is cleaning and restocking the streams for them.

BACK in 1929 the town of Walkerton, Ontario, was ravaged by one of its occasional but costly floods. In the wake of the receding water, a young storekeeper walked the littered streets. Distressed by the damage and waste about him, he resolved to provide the townspeople with a park to permanently portray mother nature, not in her fury, but at her best. He bought a piece of land on the river bank in town, reforested it, and within a few years had created the park.

He didn't realize it at the time, but this ardent hunter, fisherman and nature lover was among the forerunners of a great conservation movement destined to sweep across the province.

Today, he has a 1,200-acre woodland holding of his own. However, Irwin Lobsinger's greatest contribution has been to the Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority, of which he is chairman. It is one of 19 such authorities in Ontario which is financed jointly by the local municipal taxpayers, and the provincial government.

Conservation authority programs are bringing farm ponds to hundreds of homesteads. They are developing community parks, turning abandoned farm land back to forest, providing farmers with guidance on how to make forest land profitable, restocking trout streams, renovating pastures — in fact, they are bringing a whole new pattern to soil and water conservation and land use in Ontario.

The Ontario Government, through the Conservation Branch, Department of Planning and Development, showed the way by first recognizing the river valleys as the natural units for planned con-

Almost half the area of southern Ontario is organized into 19 conservation authorities for the benefit of farmers and townsfolk alike. This is the story of one such authority and the effect it is having on the community that it serves

by DON BARON

servation, and then by offering to provide financial help to them. However, it is the local taxpayers and their leaders in every area, who are making conservation a meaningful word in Ontario today.

Were it not for the vigor, imagination and hard work of these people, the conservation authority program would not be the success that it is.

THE weary old word "conservation" can be a curious and interesting one. In the hilly and gravelly areas of Grey and Bruce counties, where the water of the Saugeen begins its journey to Lake Huron, residents had this brought home to them rather dramatically in 1950. That was the year the municipalities in the watershed voted to set up their authority. The vote was the signal for one of the strangest invasions in the history of the area. Into it swarmed a host of scientists from the Department of Planning and Development. A complete aerial survey was made. Then, a camp was set up and surveyors, botanists, foresters, wildlife experts and agriculturists converged on the area.

They tramped into the bush to map out the types of forest, and to record the age and size of the stands. They covered the fields and farms to record the kind of soil, to estimate its value as farm land and to note whether certain fields might better be returned to forest. They explored the streams to study the fish and wildlife, and they even delved into the history of the area to trace its settlement, land use and flooding patterns.

Finally, in a bulky report, they set out a list of recommendations which were designed to restore and improve the soil and water resources of the area.

As a final measure to launch the new organization, the Ontario Government supplied the Author-



[Guide photo]

Chairman Irwin Lobsinger (r.) and Ron Brittain, conservation officer, discuss a community park.

THE SAUGEEN VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY IS ORGANIZED TO:

- Promote proper land use practices.
- Establish permanent pastures.
- Build farm ponds.
- Reforest certain areas so as to maintain timber supplies and protect headwater streams.
- Preserve and care for existing woodlots.
- Build reservoirs to prevent floods and to increase summer flow.
- Regulate the location of buildings, roads and other encroachments on watercourses.
- Preserve and increase wildlife.
- Establish recreation areas.
- Preserve historical sites.

ity with a conservation Officer to provide skilled guidance in carrying out the projects they chose.

From then on, the Authority directed its own program. It raised some of the necessary funds through municipal taxes and obtained the rest from the Provincial Government.

SINCE most farmers and townsfolk in this mechanical age have more recreation time, the Authority, under chairman Lobsinger, decided to undertake a parks program. The main purpose behind this move was to counteract the swift disappearance of public beaches on the shore of Lake Huron, which were fast being taken up with private cottages.

They bought 650 feet of beach frontage on a beautiful cove on the lake, along with several acres of land. This spot is being maintained in an almost natural state and has become a popular picnic and swimming area.

Not far away, along the shore at Inverhuron, the Authority officers investigated setting up another park, but found the cost beyond their means. However, this did not stop them. They took their plan to the provincial government, and now claim at least some credit for the fact that a 600-acre tract in the area, with 3,000 feet of sandy beach, has been taken over as a provincial park.

The most famous of the Authority's parks is the 20-acre one at Mildmay, which it is claimed has the most productive trout stream in the district. Called Otter Creek, this park has been set aside for children under 15 years old, and one day each spring, it is the scene of a fish derby. Last year, it was stocked with 600 legal-sized trout before the event. Some 500 children, armed with fishing tackle of remarkable shapes and kinds, hauled 475 wriggling trout from the glittering water. This experience provided the youngsters with a lasting impression of what conservation can mean.

South of the town of Varney, another park has a pond with independent intake and outlet, which is designed to allow (Please turn to page 25)



[Conservation branch photo]

At Bells Lake the Saugeen Conservation Authority and Ontario Department of Agriculture developed 65 acres as an improved pasture demonstration farm, which provides grazing for 60 head of stock this year.

The Taber Story

This southern Alberta community grew and thrived after barren land was brought into intensive production through irrigation

by C. V. FAULKNER

At a time when agriculture is taking a back seat to other sectors of our economy, it is refreshing to hear of a place where it is bringing prosperity and stability to a whole district. At Taber, Alberta, farmers and processors have pooled their resources to produce a balanced economy. The success formula is a combination of climate, special crops and irrigation water, activated by the enthusiasm of the Taber people, who have worked hard to bring new industries to their area.

Once known as "Tank No. 77," a lone railroad tank on the shortgrass prairie, Taber became a village in 1905 when mines were opened at coal outcroppings along the banks of the Oldman River. By 1910, the last available homestead was taken up. However, a few years later many of the original settlers left their farms because of several crop failures which had resulted from lack of rainfall. It was at that time that the Taber Agricultural Society called a farmers' meeting in the town hall to discuss the formation of an irrigation district. An official body, called the Taber Irrigation District, became an established fact at an election held in the Barnwell School in June, 1915.

A look at rainfall figures for the past 13 years will show why irrigation was, and still is, so vital. During this period the average rainfall from April 1 to November 1 was 10.39 inches, even including the year 1951 when a record 20.62 inches fell.

Still, Taber enjoys some special advantages over other areas quite nearby. For instance, the growing season around Taber is ten days earlier than that of Lethbridge, although the latter is only 30 miles away. One reason for this appears to be the difference in soil type—Taber soils are light and sandy and warm up quickly, while those around Lethbridge are chiefly heavy clays.

When the water was first released into the Taber Irrigation District on September 10, 1920, it changed the

whole picture, because it led to the introduction of special crops. Where a family of five couldn't make a living dry farming 320 acres before irrigation, about 14 people can now make a good living on 160 acres. The change didn't happen overnight. For awhile the land was still used for growing hay and grain, but with water, yields increased immediately, and crop failures became a thing of the past.

As early as 1925, a group of Taber Board of Trade members, equipped with shovels and hand hoes, planted a five-acre experimental plot of cucumbers when they heard that the Hamer Pickle Company of Spokane,



Portable canvas dam diverts water to a lateral ditch on Rex Powell's farm.

Washington, was thinking of locating a plant in southern Alberta. This enterprising spirit is still at work today, resulting in the establishment of farm product processing industries in the town which might have gone elsewhere if the advantages of the Taber area hadn't been brought to their attention.

The year 1925 also saw a revival of the sugar beet industry in southern Alberta, and many Taber farmers

(Please turn to page 28)



The board members include, front row: Nephi Jensen, Edwin Francis (chairman), Frank Stevens. Back row: Ted Sundal, John Barton and Ken Anderson.



[Guide photo]

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Riddle in the basement of their new farm home, where a modern gas-operated water heater and a water softener have been installed.

Faith in the Land

By adopting a do-it-yourself program and by giving special attention to machinery maintenance, this family found farming to be a rewarding experience

WHEN Merle Riddle and his father came to Alberta from Iowa, September 4, 1902, they landed smack in the middle of a howling blizzard. Riddle senior made up his mind then and there that this was a dreadful country, and it would never amount to very much. Back home in Iowa at that season, people would have been still basking in bright sunshine!

Father and son spent their first winter in what is called Yankee Valley near Langdon, Alberta. In the spring Mr. Riddle sent back to Iowa for the rest of the family, and settled them on a farm near Olds, while Merle took out a homestead of his own at Langdon.

A year or so later, while travelling down by wagon to visit Merle, Mr. Riddle passed through the deep, narrow valley of Crossfield Creek. He liked the look of the land so much he decided to buy a farm there. Nearby, he found a homesteader who was willing to sell his quarter for \$25 (full price), and was able to get some adjacent C.P.R. land for \$5 an acre.

Tired of homesteading, young Merle went to work on some of Pat Burns' ranches for awhile, but in 1910 he returned to his father's place on Crossfield Creek and settled down to farm. Still convinced that the area held nothing but ruined crops and heartache for the farmer, Riddle senior entered the auctioneering and machinery business in the town of Carstairs. But Merle stuck with the land, and soon added two more quarters to the original half-section.

The Riddle farm today is providing a prime example of how modern conveniences and paved highways have altered the pattern of farm life. Access in any weather is no longer

a problem for the Riddles', because a new 6-lane divided highway passes about 300 yards from their front door. Their new home, most of which was built by Merle himself, has just about every convenience found in a city home, plus a few special features that Merle thought up himself. Heated by propane gas, it has bathroom facilities on both upper and lower floors, and will soon have an additional set in the basement. The house is located right over a 16-foot-deep well which is spring-fed, and which easily supplies the needs of the whole farm whether the season be wet or dry. Casing for this well was made by sinking sections of concrete culvert. Water is drawn up to a holding tank through a plastic suction pipe that will never corrode or spoil the taste of the water.

A FIRM believer in mixed farming, Merle operates the section with his younger son, Wallace. Extra labor is hired at harvest time. About 335 acres goes under the plow each year, while the remainder is kept in summerfallow. There is a breeding herd of from 30 to 35 good commercial Shorthorn cows, serviced by a top-quality Shorthorn bull. In addition, the Riddles market from 80 to 100 prime Yorkshire hogs each year. The grain crops consist chiefly of Victory oats and Montcalm barley, most of which goes to feed the livestock and the farm poultry flock. Each year they sell about a carload of malting barley. Any surplus from the oat crop is sold as seed.

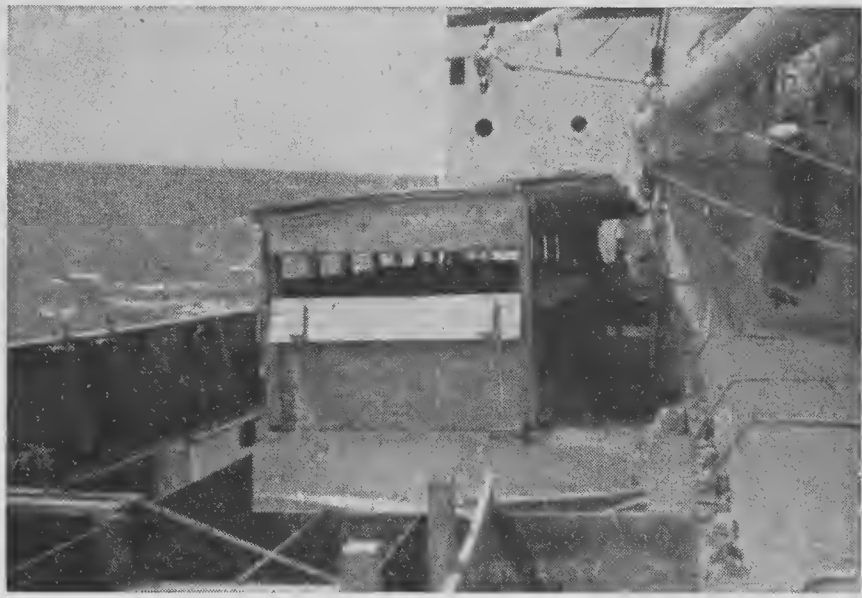
One 10-acre field, which was a part of the original homestead, has been under cultivation since 1901. This has been carefully summerfallowed every other year, and still yields about 70 bushels of oats per acre. Fertility has

(Please turn to page 28)

Canadian Cattle To Venezuela

A trip to Venezuela with Holsteins from Canada, that represented a growing trade in purebred dairy cattle with South American countries

by BOB CARBERT



This is one of the cattle sheds on the foredeck of the H.S. Sunland. Each shed consists of four pens, with four head of cattle to a pen.

I HAVE just returned from a trip to South America. I wanted to know more about the country, the people, and more particularly, the potential market for Canadian livestock, in this alleged "Land of Promise," and so I seized the opportunity to visit the land of oil and development.

Like most people, I couldn't afford to pack up my bags and take a holiday solely to satisfy my curiosity, so I did the next best thing. I worked my way to Venezuela as a hired hand—a livestock attendant, with a shipment of over 80 head of registered Holstein heifers, on their way to dairy farms in that country.

I found that this was one of many such shipments of Holsteins and Ayrshires being made to Venezuela from Canada, to build up the dairy herds of that country. This is just one of the many progressive steps planned by the Venezuela Department of Agriculture, to rebuild an agriculture that was allowed to lose its significance during the years of political instability preceding the present government, headed by the president, General Marcos Perez Jimenez.

Most of these Canadian cattle are being assembled at Oakville, Ontario, by Tom Hays, and his Hays Farms Ltd. buyers, who do the actual buying from the purebred breeders. They are then exported by International Livestock Exporters, a Canadian firm, which also works out of Oakville. They have a full-time agent in South America, who arranges the sale and distribution of the cattle. To Tom Hays and the International Exporters, Venezuela is just one of many markets, but at the present time it is perhaps their most important one. They are shipping cattle almost weekly, in addition to hogs for the improvement of the swine herds in South America.

I made the trip with one of these shipments from Hays Farms Ltd., in company with two other

attendants. Bill Bompas of Bell's Corners, near Ottawa, was in charge, and the other attendant was Gerald Larone, of Renfrew, who is president of the Renfrew Junior Farmers' Association. For Gerald and me, it was the first trip, and we were out to see everything that this country had to offer; but to Bill Bompas it was just another trip,—his third to Venezuela with cattle, since the first of the year. In addition, he has made trips to Peru, Argentina, Chile and Colombia, plus several trips to Mexico, all for Hays Farms and the International Livestock Exporters.

EXPORTING cattle is a complicated business, we found, for they must be inoculated against shipping fever and anthrax. They are subjected to rigid inspections by federal veterinarians, before they are given a clean bill of health, and allowed to leave the country. From then on, it was our job to keep them that way, during the two-week trip, through all kinds of weather. The first step is the train trip from Oakville to the ocean port. In this case it was Montreal, but many shipments go by transport to New York, or by rail to New Brunswick, depending upon the weather, the season, and the size of the shipment.

There were 87 head in this shipment, all selected Holsteins. All were registered, first-calf heifers, close to freshening time. As a matter of fact, one heifer did freshen prior to leaving Hays Farms.

Another freshened on the train, and by the time we reached La Guaira, the port city of Venezuela, we were the tired, but proud, possessors of not 87, but an even 100 head, as we had a total of 13 calves on board.

There is a definite daily work routine for the attendants, and we soon found it to be a busy one. There was milking at 5:30 a.m., with 14 cows. The calves had to be fed, the herd watered by pail and hose from the ship's water tanks; and there was feeding, bedding and cleaning-out to be done. When we started to reach the warmer clime of the Gulf Stream, we had the whole herd to clip, for they still had their heavy coats of hair, protection from our cold Canadian winters.

Contrary to the belief of most people, cattle aboard ship are not carried below decks on this run. Rather, they are housed in wooden sheds built on the fore and after decks of the ship, and located between the hatches and the rail. These shanty-roofed sheds are divided into stalls holding four cattle each. The pens face toward the center of the ship, and the open mangers have a roof overhang, which makes it cooler for the cattle, and more convenient for the workmen in case of wet or hot weather. The rear of the sheds are equipped with hinged sections that can be raised from the bottom for cleaning out, and lowered from the top for ventilation. Actually, the cattle were cozy and comfortable in all kinds of weather, and the working conditions were very good, considering that floor space was at a premium.

Our ship was the H.S. Sunland, a Norwegian ship of the C-I-A Class, under Captain Berge, and a Norwegian crew. It is operating under charter of the Saguenay Terminals, and carries mixed freight on a triangular route that includes Montreal, South America, and Great Britain. In addition to the Norwegians, the crew boasted two Danes, and a Scottish motorman, by (Please turn to page 29)



Top: Senor De Castro, who bought 63 head of Canadian Holsteins. Left: A group of the cattle in a compound at the De Castro farm, with some sheltered feed mangers in the background. Right: The ranch of Dr. J. J. Gonzales Gorrondona, director of the Agricultural Bank of Venezuela. Note the modern milking parlor.

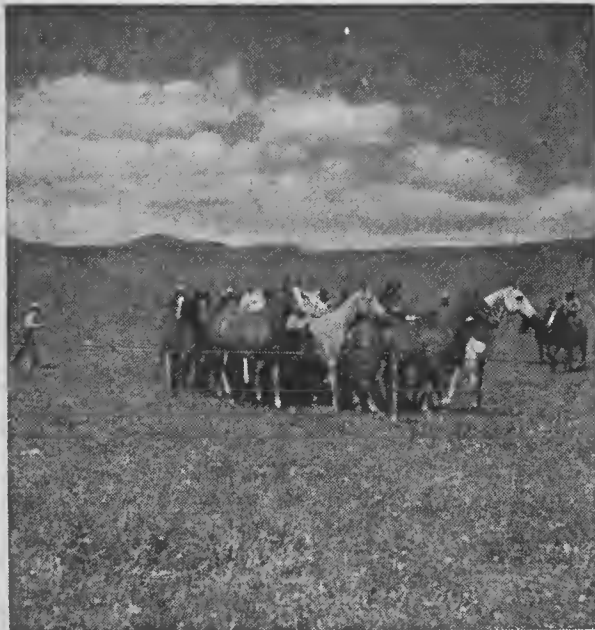
Branding in the Open

A busy day for the cowhands of the C. W. Roenisch, Rio Alto (O.H.) ranch in the Longview district of Alberta

Photographed by BERT T. SMITH



The day's work begins when the "cavvy," which is a type of saddle horse, is first run in to take part in the branding in the open.



These saddle horses are then held in the rope corral on the open range, ready for selection.



Bert Sheppard, who is ranch manager, ropes out the mounts which the cowboys will ride on that day.



The cowhands saddle their horses and head out for the roundup, in preparation for branding.



It may take quite a time before the Rio Alto ranch cows and their calves can be brought together. Several of the riders are kept busy holding the cattle in the area which has been chosen for the round-up ground.



The "heeler" and rope horse go into the herd and bring out the calves to the branding crew.



The rope is taken off the calf, which is held down by the crew for branding, vaccination and marking.



After the last calf has been branded, the herd is turned loose again and a bunch of hungry men gather round the chuckwagon, where they unsaddle their mounts and begin to pay attention to their stomachs.

The empty mail box...

by JUDITH NOLAN



What, wondered Julie, would jolt Nash Brooks into admitting he cared — if he did. Family duty interrupted her musing but she was to learn from Grandma Berquist, some fine points in handling a man

she felt pink around her ears. Goodness knows what shone in her eyes!

"They like to eat early," Mrs. Littleton murmured. "We'll be back in plenty of time for your date." She pulled out a curl of short greying hair and tucked it back again with soft plump fingers. "Grandma was saying they don't see much of you any more."

That stung a little. Julie knew she was guilty. From as far back as idyllic summers on the farm, she owed the dear old people countless kindnesses. She worried the food around her plate. "If," she made a pout, "it wasn't so hard to tear you away from there . . ." The term "farm" was only a courtesy now. Grandpa didn't keep so much as one old hen anymore.

"This time," her mother promised, "I'll leave any time you say. Really I will!"

"All right, mother." Julie stood up and pressed her cheek to her parent's. "I know I'd hate myself if I didn't go with you for Gramp's birthday." She turned away. "I'm sure Nash will be waiting on the doorstep no matter what time we get back."

Now that was not quite true! She had no idea whether Nash would wait or whether he would storm off in a huff. He was so casual about another date. It was always, "I'll call you." The uncertainty was maddening. It was enough to make a girl take up rock collecting.

"The cards — the birthday cards! Did you remember to mail them yesterday?" Mrs. Littleton asked, and as Julie nodded, "Then that's done!" she said with relief. "I'll be ready when you come from school. Grandma is more or less expecting us."

GRANDMA BERQUIST'S warm kitchen smelled exactly the same as Julie remembered. On a cold November day the comforting aroma of fresh coffee and teasing scent of cardamom buns seemed like a hug of welcome. And Grandma herself standing behind Grandpa's rocker with her hands under her apron reminded Julie of a little carved figure she had seen in a gift shop. She moved slowly forward, her sweet old face as wrinkled as a raisin, and kissed Mrs. Littleton.

"How good of you to come! Oh, oh, oh! Look at all the things!"

She embraced Julie, whispering, "He is so awfully glad you came!" Still with the lilting accent in her speech after forty years in America.

"Ah, ha! So little Julie is here today." Grandpa pronounced the J as a Y. He kissed his daughter and chuckled, "It's good to have her."

With dignity and thanks he acknowledged the birthday gifts, his eyes as happy as a child's. He continued to rock back and forth gently. The late sun peered in the window and touched the carefully brushed strands of white hair. It flickered on his bright new tie.

"Ah, little Julie! So you are a teacher now? Do you beat the children?" Grandpa's mouth formed itself into the tight little shape of a half-whistle that meant he was making a joke and could hardly keep from laughing.

Julie laughed, shaking her head in denial. Her grandfather took her hand between his own. They were warm, and horny. "You are prettier than ever," he said in his deep voice.

Julie's mother had been occupied taking off her coat. Then she disappeared into the pantry with the basket of food.

"Did you look in the mail box, little Julie?" Grandma Berquist asked. This was amusing too. Since she was twelve Julie had been taller than her tiny grandmother.

"Yes, I did, Grandma. There was nothing."

"I wonder what is making the mailman so late?"

"He'll come, he'll come," Grandpa said confidently. "Here, help me open these, and then we'll have the coffee." Afternoon coffee was more than a custom of the grandparents. It was a strict tenet of their hospitality to offer this beverage to guests, and to expect the same.

Grandma unwrapped the gifts for her husband, not because he was unable to do it himself. It was one of the little acts she performed for him as simply as the morning coffee. Julie recalled her mother saying, "And Grandma still serves Grandpa his cup of coffee before he gets out of bed in the morning. Imagine!" Grandma called it "Coffee on the bed."

Until she met Nash, Julie scoffed at such servility. Now she regarded her grandmother with awakening awe. She felt a reaching out of her heart to this tiny woman with the plain face and twisted coil of hair who was all love and tenderness. For more than 40 years she had known how to keep

(Please turn to page 31)

Illustrated by Gordon Collins

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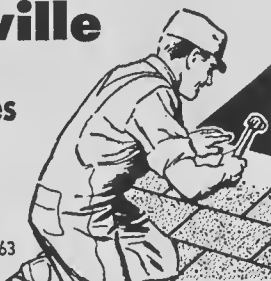
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B-2063



Under the Peace Tower

by HUGH BOYD

A FORTNIGHT after the events of June 10, the national capital was still in a somewhat dazed state—to a greater extent, probably, than the rest of the country, since this place is peculiarly sensitive to political currents. (Its voting pattern, incidentally, quite closely corresponded with that of Canada as a whole. French-speaking residents remained more or less loyal to the Liberal régime, and others peeled off in droves.)

By the end of the fateful month Ottawa was still buzzing with speculation. Some of it attached to the direction of the Department of Agriculture, which the new Prime Minister had left wide open on his enforced early departure for London. The question may be resolved by the time this piece is in print. In late June, at any rate, considerable attention was being paid to a rumor that the next agricultural minister might come from Quebec.

This didn't sound altogether fantastic. A major portfolio to that province could help the Conservatives in the election expected before next summer. There was no such urgency in the case of Ontario, already well represented in the cabinet and with at least one other portfolio apart from agriculture in sight. As for Saskatchewan, the home of agricultural ministers for the last four decades or so, cold-blooded political observers around Parliament Hill were saying that there was no particular reason for this custom to be continued by a party that couldn't possibly be in office today had its proportion of seats won in the country as a whole been the same as in Saskatchewan. Quebec wasn't too generous either, of course, but it could be persuaded for a future occasion.

The approaching retirement of the deputy minister, Gordon Taggart, complicates this situation. His successor could conceivably be, by reason of seniority, from Quebec. Yet this development might be less likely were the minister himself to come from that province.

MEANWHILE, what of the new government's farm policy? This question now becomes extremely pertinent, in view of the support given Conservative candidates in rural or mainly rural constituencies on June 10. The Conservative campaign literature reads curiously like the last annual presentation of policy by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture to the federal cabinet in February. The CFA was more cautious in its recommendations, by and large, than a political party that may not have seriously expected to be called on to redeem its pledges.

There were 13 points in the Conservative statement of agricultural policy, three of which seem of special significance. First is the undertaking to place a definite formula for arriving at price floors in the Agricultural Prices Support Act, to be worked out after consultation with representative farm organizations, and to be an-



nounced each year well in advance of the production period. The CFA had advocated such a step for some time, but without success.

Then there is the hint—hardly more—that a Conservative government would try to compete with the United States in "concessional sales" of wheat. The campaign statement says: "If it is advisable to supply wheat (and other farm products) to our good customers in the Commonwealth, or other areas, below the domestic price, or in the interests of world peace and security, or, for humanitarian reasons, to make commitments to needy peoples of the world, a Progressive Conservative government will assure that the loss thus incurred will not be borne by the producer alone."

Since the election, and with no immediate signs of a drop in the wheat surplus, the talk here is that the new government is already thinking of embarking on a price-cutting venture of this kind. But first it would probably make an effort to induce Washington to pursue a more restrained surplus disposal policy—something the Liberals were unable to do, up to the time they left office.

THE policy declaration also strongly suggests that Canadian agriculture will have increased protection, for the Conservatives are pledged to "safeguard our producers from unwarranted importations of agricultural products." Here the chief target will be the United States, which is accused of keeping out Canadian farm products in a manner contrary to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. "We want to stimulate world trade in farm products," the Tories said during the election, "but we do not want Canada's agricultural producers challenged by unfair competition and dumping of farm products into Canada."

There are no signs that the Conservatives, now that John Diefenbaker has led them to an unexpected if incomplete victory, are embarrassed by these or other undertakings made to Canadian farmers. On the contrary, all the evidence is that they can't wait to get on with the job. Even if they were hesitant, there are a number of Western members belonging to the CCF and Social Credit parties who no doubt will be only too happy to prod them along. There are some lively times in prospect.

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GET IT AT A GLANCE

Meggi, a New Jersey Leghorn hen at the Rutgers University Egg Laying Test Center, has shattered a record. To the end of May, 1957, she had laid an egg a day since November 3 and had missed laying an egg each day only once since the test started October 1. She has shattered all records for egg-a-day laying since the tests began in 1916. ✓

Bulk milk tanks have entered the Edmonton milk shed. Two are now operating, and two more are to be added shortly. Fifty farm tanks are already installed. Similar trends are developing in the Lethbridge and Calgary milk sheds. ✓

Cheddar cheese has been placed under import control and all imports of this product have been banned for the present. This action was taken by the Canadian Government to help maintain the price to dairy producers. The world price of cheese has been declining and there was a possibility that pressure might be increased to ship more cheese into Canada. ✓

Auction selling of livestock has been a feature of all public livestock market operations in Canada since June 17, when auction selling began at the Montreal West Stockyards. ✓

Bluebell is a remarkable Holstein-Dairy Shorthorn grade cow on the Sussex Downs in England. Owned by George Peach who has a farm of 180 acres at Wilmington, Bluebell, at the

age of 32, has given birth to 30 calves, including three sets of twins. What is even more remarkable, if possible, is that she still gives more than three gallons of milk per day (at one time eight gallons), has passed all of the dairy tests used in Britain, and is expecting another offspring later this year. She is a blue-grey in color, and though strong, healthy, and active, will get a permanent rest after her 31st calf. ✓

The consumer price index, the yardstick of Canadian living costs, hit a record high of 121.1 (1949=100) in April on a wave of price increases for miscellaneous goods and services. The index for the same month a year ago stood at 116.6. ✓

Price increases to fluid milk producers, ranging from 5 to 32 cents per cwt., were ordered by the Alberta Board of Public Utility Commissioners, Edmonton, to become effective June 15. The upward price adjustments in the five markets under review were as follows: Edmonton and Red Deer from \$4.84 to \$4.95; Calgary and Lethbridge from \$4.84 to \$4.89; and Ponoka from \$4.43 to \$4.75. ✓

The physical volume of Canadian farm production in 1956 has been estimated by the D.B.S. to have been the second highest on record. The 1956 production index, at 165.3 (1935-39=100) was 10.3 per cent above the 1955 index, and only frac-

tionally below the all-time high of 166.0 established in 1952. The increase in 1956 over 1955 was largely due to the larger grain crops harvested in the Prairie Provinces. ✓

A grade Shorthorn cow on Prince Edward Island has performed what is believed to be an unprecedented feat. In a period of a year and eleven months, from April 24, 1955, she produced seven calves. Triplets were born on that date, and in 1956 she had twins, a performance which she repeated this year. Robert Jewell of Meadow Brook Farm is her owner. ✓

In Ontario about seven per cent of fluid milk producers have bulk tanks, as compared with slightly over two per cent at the end of March a year ago. At that time only 14 dairies were receiving milk from bulk tanks, but a year later this number had increased to 32. Likewise the number of bulk milk transports in the province increased from 20 to 63, or by more than 200 per cent. During the same period, the number of producers converting to bulk tanks on the farm jumped from 458 to 1,365. ✓

The blood test for brucellosis was given to 3,723 animals in Ontario during April. Positive reactors were less than one in 700, while questionable reactors were found in the ratio of one to 286. ✓

Cattle prices for top grades have been strong in both U.S. and Canadian markets this year to date, and this has been reflected in a wide demand for replacement cattle. No

estimate of the number of cattle on feed in Canada is available, but the movement of store cattle back to the country has been a third larger than last year, and west-east shipments have risen nearly 50 per cent. ✓

A purebred Holstein cow, owned by Gold Seal Dairies, London, Ont., has beaten a world championship record that has stood since 1935. The new champion for both milk and fat production is Hughesholm Challenger Lady, and her record of 25,789 pounds of milk and 880 pounds of fat was made in the senior four-year-old class of the 305-day division on twice-a-day milking. ✓

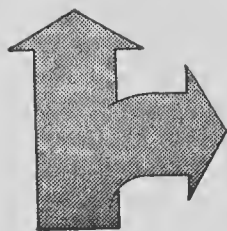
The Ontario Beef Cattle Producers Association is in the process of taking the necessary steps to implement a beef promotion plan. It is proposed to finance the plan by having buyers, on behalf of the producers, deduct ten cents per head of all cattle marketed for slaughter, and five cents per head in the case of calves. The Association has been assured that if there is no widespread opposition to the plan, it will be approved by the Ontario Government without requiring a vote of all producers concerned. ✓

John Leask, senior grader, Livestock Marketing Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Regina, Saskatchewan, has been appointed to succeed A. David Munro as district supervisor for the province. Mr. Leask has been employed by the Marketing Service of the Department since 1937. ✓

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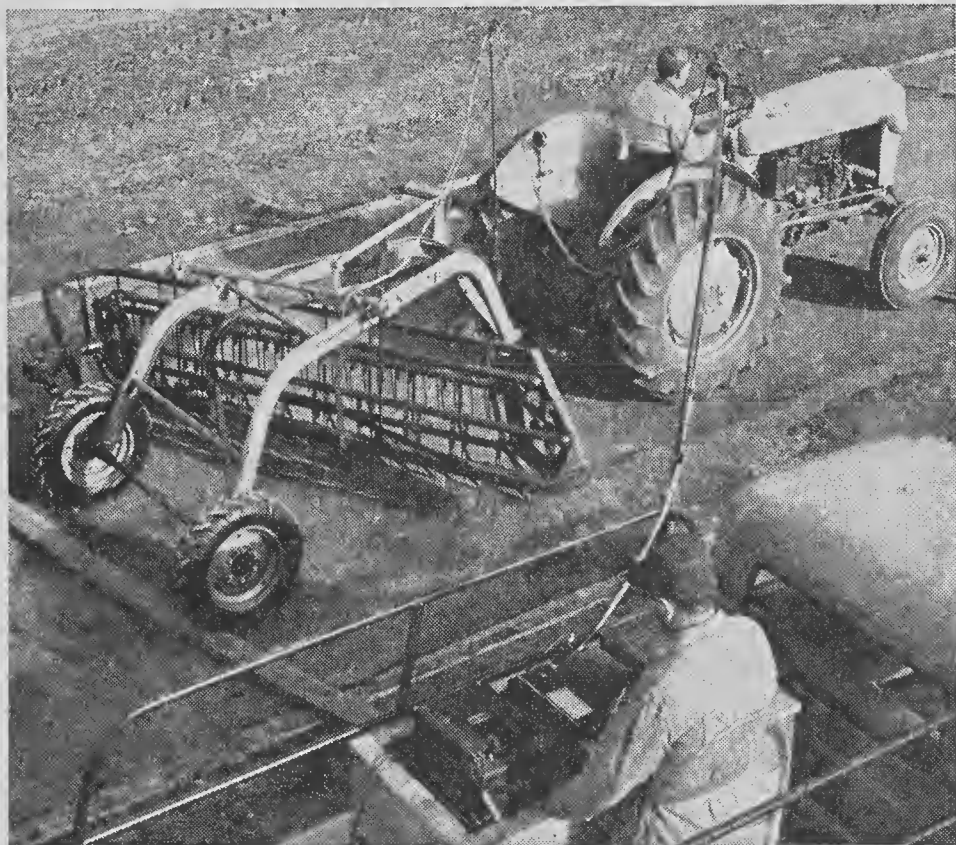
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This is one of NEW IDEA'S new torture tests. Strain gage recording equipment mounted in truck accompanies new No. 400 rake. 250 round trips over this track subject the rake structure to the stresses and strains encountered in about 2500 acres of heavy raking. This supplements actual on-farm tests.

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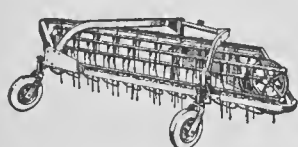
Quality hay in half the time. Handles hay gently, making uniform, fluffy windrows. Basket tilts to vary fluffiness of windrow. Makes unbroken windrows on corners so that balers and forage harvesters can operate with uninterrupted feed. Positive ground drive, with constant ratio between reel speed and forward

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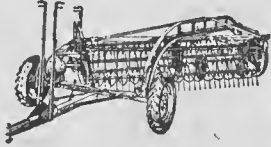
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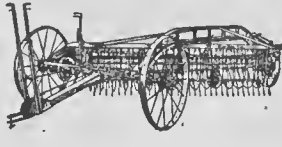
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LIVESTOCK



In this test for silo walls at Lethbridge Experimental Farm, the plywood (left) was more airtight than planks. A simple self-feeder is also shown.

Plywood Better For Walls of Silos

THIS bunker silo at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm was built with one wall of fir planking and the other of fir plywood. Although there was very little spoilage over the whole structure, it was noticeably less on the side built of plywood. The plywood wall is more airtight than the plank wall, which leaks air in through the cracks between the planks and allows decaying bacteria to go to work. Note also the self-feeder, and bale and tarpaulin covering.

became frosted in winter, cutting off the sun's heat when it is most needed. The effectiveness is reduced also by dirt and dust.

With the development of insulated glass, it is now possible to reduce heat losses through windows. This means that a greater window area can be used, making more winter sun heat available to keep the hog house warm. A higher ventilation rate removes more vapor from the air, and the sun helps to provide a warm dry bed in the pen.

To use the sun's heat, windows should face south or east. If the building faces south the sun can enter from morning to night in winter through the insulated windows, but shading from the hot sun is needed in summer. Windows should be kept to a minimum or eliminated altogether on the north side.

If you place a shade over the larger windows as an extension from the roof, it will shut out the direct rays of the sun from late spring through to early fall. The winter sun is low enough to shine beneath the shade, exposing the entire window area to the sun's heat.

Feed Pails Placed on Trial

A comparison between the open pail and the nipple pail for feeding dairy calves has been made at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Thirty-seven calves were divided into three groups, each receiving whole milk. One group took it from the nipple pail at udder level, another from the open pail at udder level, and the third from the open pail at floor level. They were given whole milk up to six weeks of age, and then skim milk to 16 weeks of age, still using the three methods.

No method showed any advantage over the other two so far as growth and thrift were concerned. The disadvantage of the nipple pail was that dismantling and cleaning took more time than with the open pail. It should be added, however, that feeding milk from an open pail on the floor deviates from the calves' natural position, which is to raise the head and neck when sucking. This difference may affect their digestion.

Beef Cattle Need Balanced Diet

SALT, calcium and phosphorus are the minerals most likely to be needed as supplements by beef cattle, but the amounts needed depend on local soil conditions, the type of ration being fed and the level of production.

Grasses and roughage are frequently low in phosphorus, but this can be supplied in the form of bonemeal in the pasture, and during the wintering period when the ration is largely hay. Cereal grains are quite high in phosphorus, but then the feeder cattle are more likely to need a calcium supplement. Bonemeal is a source of calcium, but if this is the only mineral needed, calcium can be supplied more cheaply as ground limestone.

At the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., bonemeal and salt are available in separate troughs for the breeding herd at all times. Feeder cattle are supplied with minerals as one per cent of the grain ration, and they have free access to additional salt and mineral in the exercise yard.

Keeping Hogs in the Sun

EVER heard of solar housing for hogs? It means simply that more sunlight is let into the hog house, providing the hogs with warmth, dry floors and brighter surroundings.

Engineers and animal husbandrymen at Michigan State University, who have been looking into the possibilities of solar housing, point out that one square foot of glass for each 20 square feet of floor area is normally recommended in conventional housing. The conventional windows

FIELD

Pretty —But a Menace

THE ox-eye daisy with its white petals and yellow center may be pretty, but it is a persistent weed, according to the Ontario Department of Agriculture. It came from Europe long ago and is so well established that it crowds out hay and pasture plants, giving off-flavors to milk.

This weed cannot stand cultivation, so one solution is to break up and crop land for a few years before re-seeding. Long-term seedings, intended for more than two years, should contain brome and ladino clover, with alfalfa if drainage is good enough.

In the early stages of growth, this daisy can be controlled with 2,4-D at 16 ounces of acid per acre, first in advance of blossoming and a further dose in early September. After the fall application, grass seed and fertilizer should be used to thicken up the stand and improve next year's grazing.

Swathing Wheat Nine Days Earlier

WHEAT has been swathed successfully up to nine days earlier than the normally accepted stage of maturity. M. E. Dodds of the Swift Current Experimental Farm reports tests during the past three years, when wheat was cut daily over a period of several weeks, keeping within the kernel moisture range of 50 to 14.5 per cent. Weights per bushel and yield in bushels per acre were determined at the time of picking up the swath with the combine.

The following important conclusions were reached. Wheat may be swathed with a kernel moisture content of 35 per cent, and will mature in the swath without loss of quality or yield. Swathing at this higher moisture content may advance harvest operations as much as nine days ahead of the stage of maturity usually accepted as suitable for straight combining. The swath made at this earlier stage is well bound and firmly anchored in the stubble, thus reducing losses through hail, rain, shattering and insects. It also avoids some of the

mechanical losses that accompany straight combining.

It was found that the grain cured uniformly in the swath and was ready for picking up with a combine four days after swathing, if harvesting weather was normal.

Roguing Is Worth the Effort

THE new Parkland barley has had its first widespread distribution this year, and a lot of seed plots will be growing on farms, especially in Manitoba. It's important, therefore, to maintain the purity of these plots at as high a level as possible.

The Brandon Experimental Farm, where Parkland was developed, suggests that the best way to keep this purity is by roguing out the weeds, other crop plants and other varieties. Volunteer grain can be brought into the plots by wildlife or water-run or its seed may have survived through a preceding summerfallow year without germinating. A day or two spent in removing volunteer plants can mean the difference between success and failure, and it is usually easier to rogue them from the growing crop.

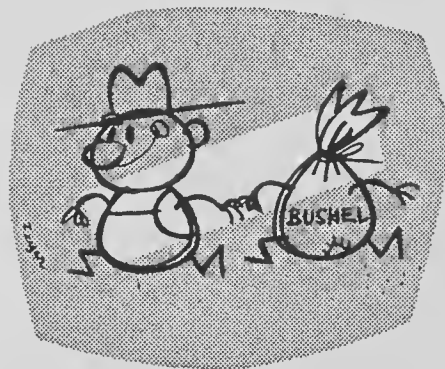
Harvesting is a critical operation in a seed plot. The combine should be cleaned before starting on each seed block.

Antibiotics And Late Blight

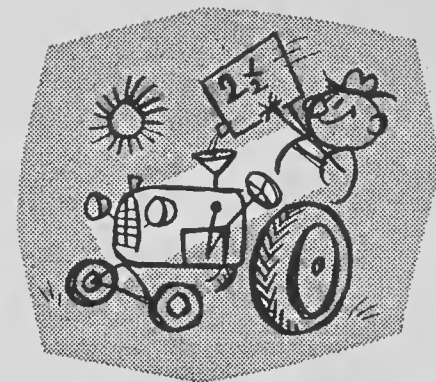
THE Fredericton Experimental Farm, N.B., has been testing two antibiotics for control of late blight of potatoes. The antibiotics, dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin, were applied to plots of Green Mountain potatoes with a power sprayer, and all treatments reduced late blight significantly, as compared with untreated plots.

The conclusion they came to was that dihydrostreptomycin treatments applied at ten-day intervals gave the best control. However, it was found that although potato yields were greater from the plots receiving antibiotics, the differences were not significant.

measured in bushels gasoline costs less



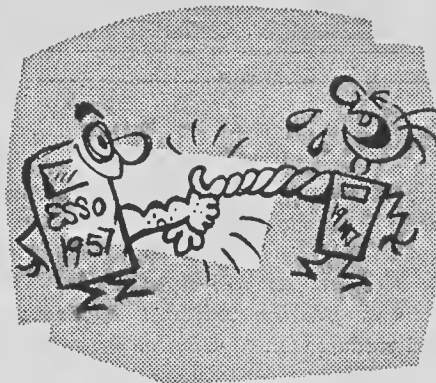
If a typical western wheat farmer could exchange bushels of wheat for gallons of gasoline—how many gallons would he get per bushel?



About 2 1/2 gallons?
Well, that was true if you compared the average price of #1 Northern wheat with the price of gasoline back in 1939. Over 5 gallons? You're right if you're thinking about prices in 1946.



Nearly 7 gallons?
Correct. According to government figures for 1956, the year 'round average price that a western wheat farmer received for a bushel of wheat is sufficient to buy nearly 7 gallons of gasoline for his tractor.



On the score of performance, today's gasolines are an even bigger bargain. Modern refining techniques produce gasolines that are far superior to those sold only ten years ago.



[Guide photo

A flash flood did this to a field of oats in Manitoba. This is an extreme case of what happens if a creek is not diked or deepened at danger spots.

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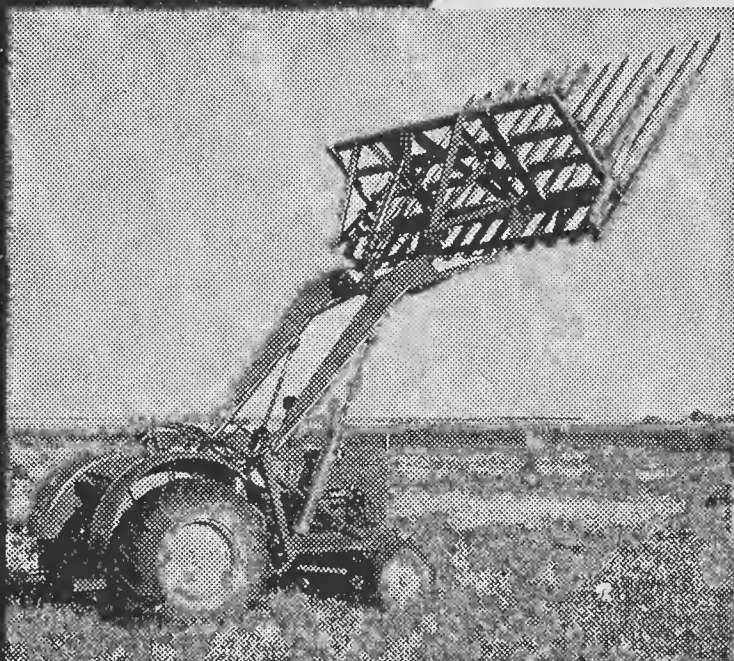


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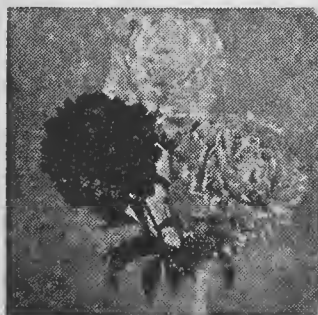
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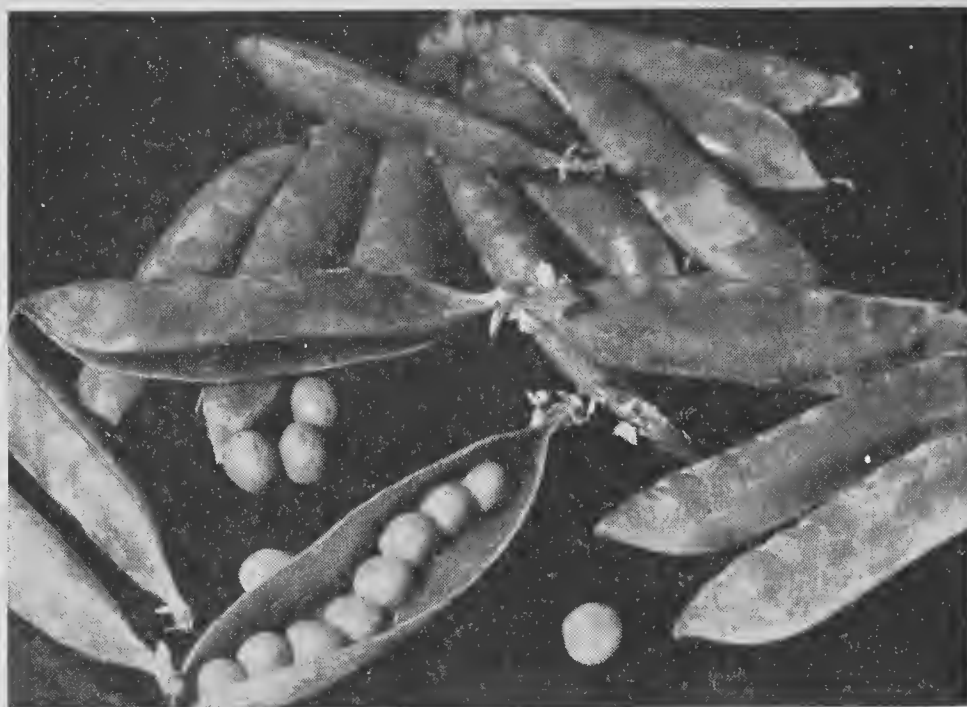
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HORTICULTURE



—Hadley photo

The need for adequate food provides a basic urge for mankind, and nowhere does this urge permit utility and beauty to meet so freely as in gardens.

Dwarf Fruit Trees

DWARF fruit trees are becoming more popular for home gardens, primarily because they are smaller and better adapted to areas where space is limited. They are, however, confined more or less to dwarf apple and pear trees.

Dwarf trees usually bear one or two years earlier; several varieties, ripening in different seasons, can be accommodated in a space needed by one standard tree; no heavy machinery is needed for cultivation; and the trees can also be trained as ornamentals along drives, against walks, or on wires or trellises.

Dwarf trees, however, are usually more expensive, because it costs more to produce them; and they are less firmly anchored in the soil, because of the dwarfed root stalk. For this reason, they may need permanent staking or wiring.

Chemical Weed Control

THE Experimental Farm, Morden, Man., draws attention to the fact that chemical weed control in vegetables is a specialized procedure, because very often different chemicals are required to control weeds growing in different vegetables. For this reason, attempts to use chemicals for weed control in home gardens are very seldom successful, and the hoe and cultivator are the most reliable.

For large commercial plantings, however, many weeds can be controlled economically by the use of chemicals. Such weeds as stinkweed, pigweed, lamb's quarters, which are often very troublesome, are easily killed in the prairie provinces, while wild millet and wild oats are often quite a problem. T.C.A. as a pre-emergence spray will control wild millet and other annual grasses. The only chemical which will work with wild oats, even as a pre-emergence spray, seems to be the new chemical I.P.C.

Perennial vegetable crops, such as asparagus, often suffer from such weeds as sowthistle and Canada

thistle. Morden recommends killing them with 2,4-D just after a cutting of asparagus tips. If oil sprays are used in carrot and parsnip fields, the plants should not be more than 1½ to 2 inches tall, to avoid the oily flavor in the carrot roots at harvest.

Multiply That Choice Lily Variety

THE lily is a lovely and popular garden flower. One of the reasons for its popularity, according to D. G. Cameron, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is that the plants are easily propagated, notwithstanding that none of the hybrid lilies will come true from seed.

Some lilies can be multiplied from the small bulblets growing along the stem, just below the surface of the ground. These can be removed in the fall and replanted. One of the easiest methods, however, is to propagate an extra choice variety from scales.

The scaling is likely to give better results if it is done just after the bulbs have finished flowering. The bulbs are composed of overlapping scales, each of which is a special form of leaf. "If these scales are broken away from the bulb, and planted in the garden," says Mr. Cameron, "small bulblets will develop along the base of the scale and eventually grow into usable bulbs."

The best method is to carefully remove the soil to expose the bulb, then pry off a few scales, and cover the bulb again with soil. A quicker method is to lift the bulb carefully with a digging fork, remove about half the scales and replant the heart, or core of the bulb. Scales taken off are dusted with a good fungicide, planted with the tips up, about an inch below the surface, preferably in a small frame filled with a mixture of five parts granulated peat moss, five parts of sharp sand, and one part of good garden loam, well mixed and slightly dampened. Cover the frame with boards, and leave for about a month. Water if the weather is dry. Before freeze-up, cover the frames with dry leaves, or similar material and put the boards on until spring. By July, the scales will have developed bulblets large enough to plant, and some will flower the following year.

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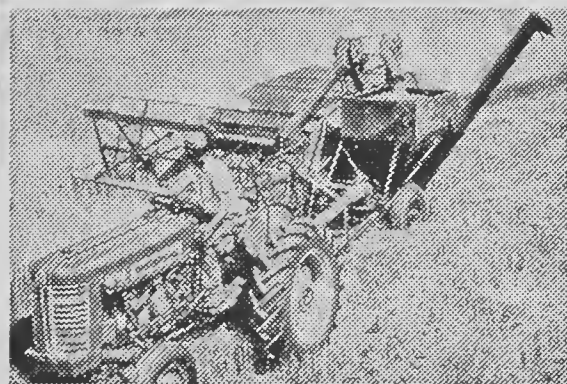
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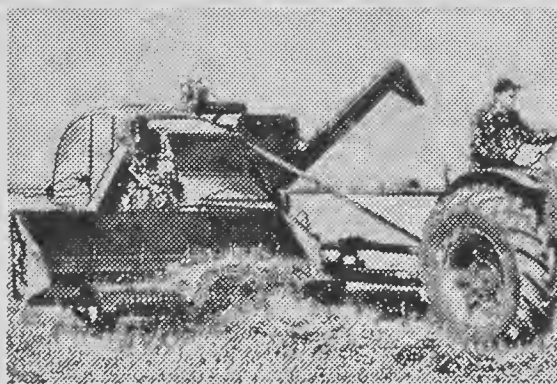
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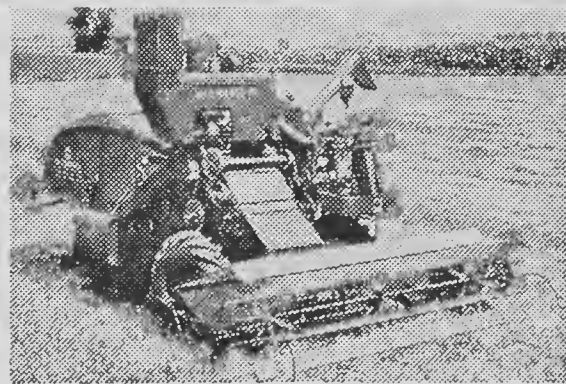
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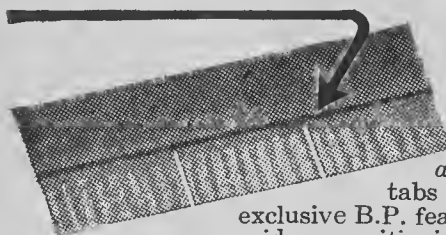


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POULTRY

Stopping Disease at the Source

IF disease strikes your poultry flock, find out how it happened and prevent future outbreaks. Germs can be introduced in a lot of ways, says R. H. McMillan, poultry commissioner for Alberta. They may have been left in the soil after an outbreak in a previous flock. The germs can be present in the soil and do no harm, until the temperature and moisture levels favor them. Tuberculosis and coccidiosis are two diseases which persist in the soil for long periods, even in severe winter temperatures.

Diseases can be spread by the contact of healthy birds with infected ones, when started or adult birds are brought into the flock. In the case of respiratory diseases, such as infectious bronchitis or chronic respiratory disease, infection is spread by the air.

R. H. McMillan's advice is to prevent and control diseases by good management and reasonable sanitation. By good management he means feeding a balanced ration, eliminating damp spots around waterers in the brooder and laying houses, or on range, keeping visitors away from the flock, and guarding against the spread of infection. Reasonable sanitation includes clean water, clean feed, proper manure disposal, thorough cleaning and disinfecting of poultry buildings,

and generally providing a safe environment for your poultry. V

New Test For Egg Producers

THERE are some highly efficient egg-producing strains in Canada, according to the results of the first central production test for poultry at Ottawa. This test included all the commercially important egg breeds, and was added to the R.O.P. policy to enable breeders to compare the performance of their stock under common management conditions.

During the 500-day test, the range in net profit per chick was from \$3.95 down to \$1.68. Livability ranged between 92.8 and 69 per cent. In egg production, a difference of better than five dozen eggs per started chick existed between the lowest and best laying entry. The best had an egg production record of 208 eggs per chick started, and the lowest production was 146 eggs per chick. Similar differences occurred in egg size and the feed required to produce a dozen eggs.

Under test conditions, cost of feed and egg returns averaged a net return over and above chick cost of \$3.05. One test cannot be regarded as conclusive, and there will be further tests before the performances of individual entries can be released. V

Simplifying Trap Nesting Records



[Guide photos] **Malcolm MacDonald calls the numbers and Martin Houtekamer records them.**

A TIME and labor-saving device to record the production of individual hens has been devised by Jack Downs, head poultryman at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. Instead of marking each hen's number on the eggs collected from her nest, then taking the eggs out to the record room and recording them on the various pen sheets, the whole business is done in one step via a public address system.

The man collecting the eggs now calls the hen number into a speaker carried in his left hand, and his partner at the other end of the wire marks it down on the sheet. As records cannot be kept beside the nests because the dust and humidity there would



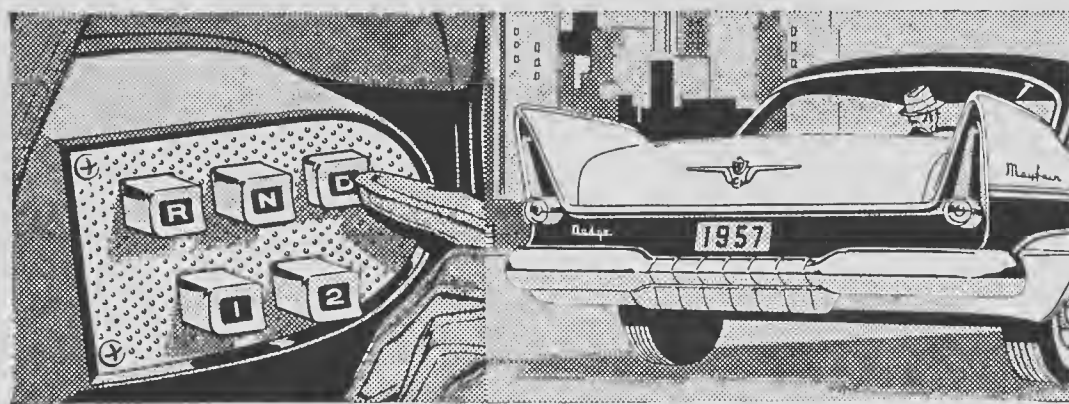
damage the paper, the new method cuts the distance between the two, and adds to the efficiency of the job. V

One test-drive will prove to you... nothing *handles, hustles* or *hugs the road* like the big, beautiful Dodge!




Slip into the driver's seat . . . then take off! Before you've gone your first mile, you'll know Dodge is the nimblest number that ever swept over the road, with the quickest scataway, the smoothest ride, the safest stop-power in the low-price field.

Mark of a modern car: Push-button driving, Flight-Sweep styling!



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And all it takes is a trial run to show you what a performer Dodge really is. Touch the "D" button, and sample the take-off-and-go of torrid Torque-Flite drive with modern *push-button* controls. Tread down on the gas pedal, and get the feel of 215 horsepower . . . the most powerful standard V-8 in the low-price field!

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So why settle for a "second-best" when you can so easily own a new DODGE? Your dealer will be happy to have you meet this beauty now!

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you the world's greatest choice of everything . . . series, models, engines, transmissions, rear axle combinations. From pickup to heavy-duty, you name it . . . GMC's got it!

So see your local GMC dealer right away. Get the most profitable partner of 'em all!

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WHAT'S NEW

WORKSHOP

Useful Ideas
For Home and Farm

Here are some methods the handyman can put to use when the need arises



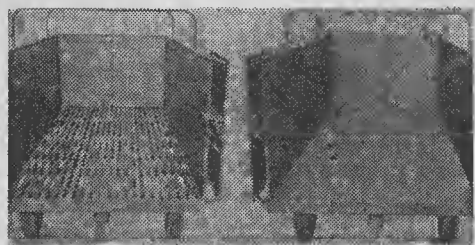
This in-line baler can bale up to ten tons of hay an hour, according to the manufacturers. "In-line" means that the hay travels in a straight line from pickup head to bale chute. Other features are bale-tension twine tie and a leaf-saving hay fold of new design. (Minneapolis - Moline Company) (178) ✓



The "Swathomatic Brodjet" is said to be for field spraying in all wind conditions. It sprays to either side with swaths up to 40 feet in strong side winds, or to both sides with swaths up to 68 feet in normal head or tail winds. It is operated from the tractor seat. (Hanson Equipment Co.) (179) ✓



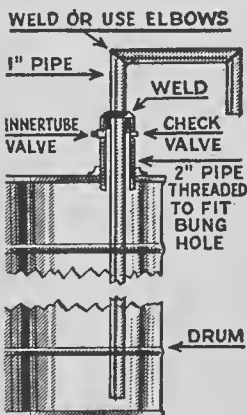
This rotary lawn mower file can be used to "touch up" the blades while still in the mower, or can sharpen nicked or damaged blades if they are removed from the machine. The manufacturers point out that dull blades shred grass, causing a browned appearance. The file has other uses too. (Nicholson File Co. of Canada) (180) ✓



The illustration shows a dual-purpose crop drying wagon with a slatted floor (l.), which quickly converts to a grain floor (r.), by sliding four perforated metal sections over it. Can be used behind baler, or with a dryer, using airtight canvas cover to seal the heat. (New Holland Machine Company) (181) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in this column, write to What's New Department, The Country Guide, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg 2, giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

Emptying a drum. To empty a drum with air pressure, you first need three lengths of 1" pipe, joined either by welding or using elbows, as shown in the drawing. Then slip a 10" length of 2" pipe over it, into which you have already welded a valve stem from an old truck inner tube. Check valve setting to release about 12 psi. One end of the 2" pipe should be threaded to screw into the bung hole of the drum, and the other end is welded to the 1" pipe. To operate, screw the pipe into the bung hole, connect a tire pump to the inner tube valve, and give a few strokes to supply pressure, which will lift the liquid up the pipe.—S.C., Fla. ✓

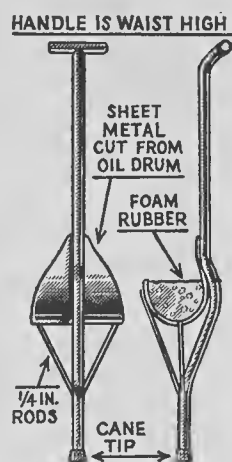


Broom hanger. Take a two by six and cut it to 10" length. Make a notch in the center and secure it to the wall wherever it is convenient to hang up a broom, shovel, or other implement of that type.—D.S.M., Man. ✓

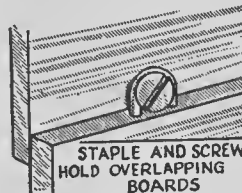


Sealing water tanks. If you have a leaking water tank, or steel tub or water trough, paint the inside of it, or use tar on the outside. If one or two coats of tar do not stop the leaking, lay cloth or screening over the bottom of the tank and give it another coat of tar over that. Tar can also be applied inside the tank.—S.S.B., Sask. ✓

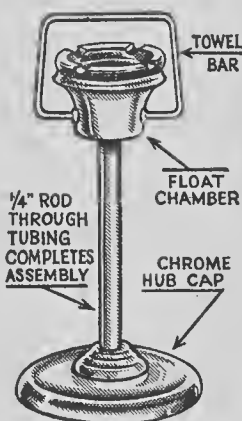
Handy crutch. I had to get my leg in a cast before I thought of this idea. It is to enable you to work in spite of having to balance on a crutch. Bend a suitable length of metal pipe, as shown in the side view, weld a handle at the top of the pipe at about waist height. Cut a piece of sheet metal from an oil drum, and bend it and shape it to fit alongside the pipe, and wide enough to act as a knee rest. Pad this with foam rubber, and weld the rest to the pipe with two 1/4" rods. Add a cane tip to the bottom of the crutch, and you can carry on with your work with both hands free, while keeping your injured foot off the ground.—M.M.E., Alta. ✓



Screw-staple fastener. Sometimes you need to fasten two overlapping strips of wood together, and you cannot or don't want to nail them together, and there isn't enough overlap to put a screw through without cracking or weakening one or both of the pieces. Here is a way round the problem. Simply drive a staple into one of the strips, as indicated, leaving an opening large enough for a screw. Then drive the screw in, turning it until the two strips are drawn together firmly. Use as many staples and screws along the strips as may be necessary to hold them together securely.—W.F.S., N.J. ✓

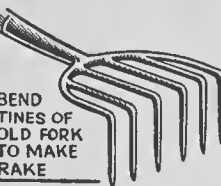


Smokers' stand. The materials needed for this are a car hub cap, 18 inches of light tubing, same length of 1/4" rod with nut, a float chamber assembly from a cream separator, a steel towel bar, and a glass ashtray. Run the rod through the hub cap, tubing and float chamber and tighten with the nut beneath the hub cap. Bend the towel bar as a handle and solder it to the float chamber, paint the stand with aluminum paint, with the exception of the chrome hub cap, place the ashtray in position on top of the float chamber, and the smokers' stand is completed at very low cost.—A.E.H., Man. ✓

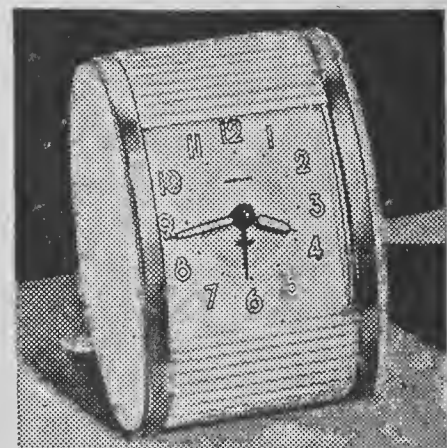


Nailing metal sheathing. Most of the difficulty caused by nails pulling loose from metal sheathing can be eliminated by using screw type or ring shank nails, nailed into 2" lumber. Don't nail sheet metal to 1" boards, whatever nails you use. Where metal sheathing is applied over lumber sheathing, keep as many of the joints as possible over rafters or other 2" frame material, and use 2 1/2" nails instead of the usual 1 3/4". These will go through both sheathings and into the 2" rafters.—A.H.S., N.D. ✓

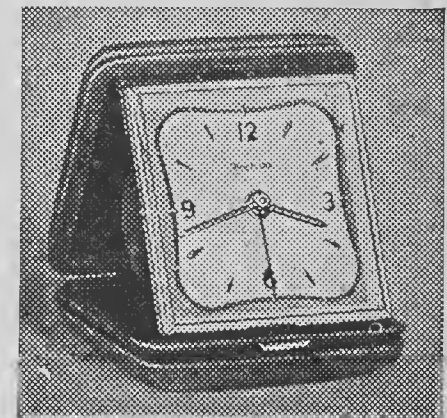
Heavy rake. When you need to do some heavy raking, you will find an adapted fork is better than an ordinary garden rake. Simply heat the tines of the fork in a forge and bend them on the anvil. Hammer the tines gently and they will bend easily, but make sure that they are bent evenly.—O.B., Sask. ✓



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COQUETTE WATERPROOF. Dainty and feminine. Shock resistant, chrome finish case. Stainless steel back. Sweep second hand, luminous dial, \$13.95.

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P.S. Teach your son to acquire the "saving habit" early in life. It will stand him in good stead when he's on his own.

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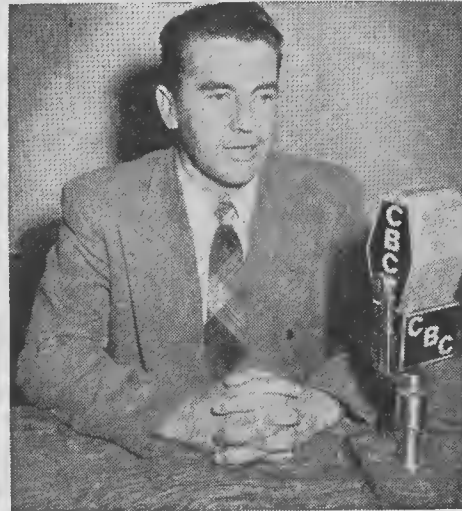
TONRA STOCK FARM
R.R. No. 3, Holland Centre, Ontario



Young People

On the farm and at home

Careers In Agriculture



Vern McNair, Winnipeg, chose a career in TV and radio farm broadcasting.

Farm Broadcasting

(No. 1 in series)

VERN McNAIR of the CBC farm broadcast service, familiar to western radio and TV audiences, is heard daily on farm radio programs from Winnipeg and on the Sunday TV show "Country Calendar." His lively factual commentary, familiarity with his subject and enthusiasm for his work have made Vern one of the most popular commentators in Canadian farm broadcasting.

With an informal manner he puts studio guests at ease while interviewing them and skilfully elicits information he wishes to put across to audiences. We decided "to turn the tables" and interview him.

Vern has first-hand knowledge of farming for he was raised on a farm at Shoal Lake, Manitoba, and continued to work with his father for two years after graduating from high school. In 1947 he entered the University of Manitoba to take the degree course in agriculture. "I chose the general option course," he said, "because I thought it would open a wider range of job possibilities."

After graduation Vern served as agricultural representative for the Manitoba government at Carberry. "This particular district presents a challenge to both farmer and extensionist," he remarked. "In the Carberry area there are many different types of soils, large livestock spreads as well as grain farming and problems of soil drifting and flooding."

He is proud of the growth of 4-H clubs there—from 6 to 27 clubs in four years. Vern attributes this growth to fine local leadership of such men as: Sid Coulthard, Bagot; Ed Chant, MacGregor; Howard Baron, Carberry, and W. Fisher, Welwood. We suggest that the enthusiasm and inspiration of their agricultural representative was also a contributing factor. Carberry also sent a garden club to Toronto in 1955 and

had a winner in the provincial public speaking contest the same year.

Vern joined the CBC farm broadcast department in May 1955 as radio commentator. The following year he started in TV on the "Country Calendar" show. With Lionel Moore, who heads the Winnipeg farm broadcast, Gren Bates and Stan Westaway, he is responsible for presenting farm radio and TV programs for western audiences.

"One of the features of the job which appeals to me is travelling through the country interviewing farmers and making films of good farming practices and equipment which we believe will interest other farmers. And one of our greatest satisfactions is to find some piece of equipment or some procedure we have demonstrated being put into practice on a farm in a different part of the country."

These farm broadcasts also serve to interpret farm problems to city audiences such as the problem of grain delivery. After that show, many phone calls were received by the studio from city people who remarked that they now understood what farmers were up against. "The farm show at present is designed to interest a general audience. As TV is extended and sets increase in rural areas, we are looking forward to programs of more specific interest to farm people," Vern explained.

Radio and TV as well as other agricultural communications such as magazines, newspapers, advertising and exhibiting bring scientific and technical know-how right into farm homes. And these scientific farm practices Vern himself has a chance to put into practice for he now helps manage the home farm at Shoal Lake.

Indian 4-H's Hold First Sale

ON May 23, the pavilion at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede grounds was the scene of the first all-Indian 4-H show and sale held in this area. Participating clubs were the Sarcee 4-H Club (Sarcee Indians), the Morley 4-H Club (Stoney Indians), and the Eden Valley 4-H Club (Stoney Indians)—the last named was actually an unscheduled participant, and had no feeding records for their entries, but they managed to collect the award for Grand Champion Calf.

The prize-winning calf was shown by Johnny Left Hand of Eden Valley, and the Reserve Grand Champion was shown by Victor Starlight of the Sarcee club. During the sale which followed, the champion brought 25 cents a pound, and the reserve champion, 22 cents a pound, as compared to the sale average of 20 cents a pound.

Although animal quality could have been better, the event marked an important milestone for these Indian young people who have only been engaged in club work for a short time.

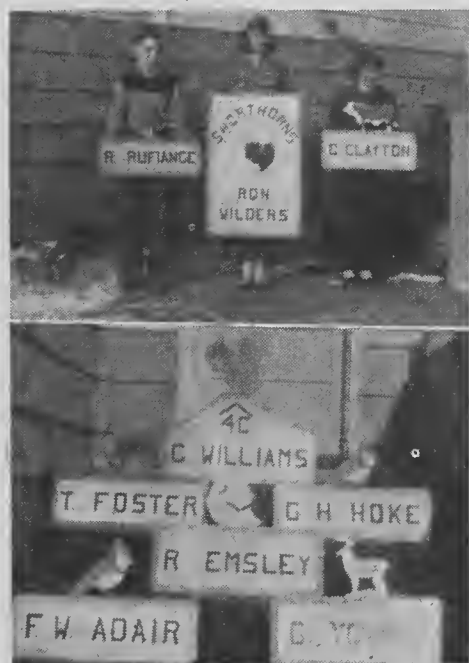
YOUNG PEOPLE

Dapp Club
Project Succeeds

MEMBERS of the 4-H club in Dapp, Alta., worked on a project this year which proved to be a good one. They made signs for farm gates with the owner's name printed clearly on them. Doris Felstad tells us about it.

Signs were made of quarter-inch plywood with a decorative ornament on top. The ornaments were many and varied, such as: a bull's head—Shorthorn, Angus or Hereford animal, a squirrel, scotty dog, blue jay, rooster, horse or pig, and many others. The name letters were cut three inches high and two inches wide out of the same plywood. These were carefully spaced and nailed on with half-inch finishing nails.

The signs were painted with a base coat of white and finished in colors. Most of the signs had a white background with black letters and a colored border. The ornaments were painted as lifelike as possible with attention given to detail. Each member made a sign for his or her family home. These finished signs were used



Distinctive signs for farm gates made by members of Dapp 4-H Club, Alta.

as samples to display when taking orders from the neighbors. Those ordering a sign were given a choice of ornament and colors. Some farmers wanted their cattle brand symbol included. We tried to give each one the sign they wanted, and still keep the signs more or less uniform in size.

The smaller signs were priced at \$2.50, the larger ones \$5.00. The club bought all materials and cleared over \$100 on the project. There seems to be no limit to the number of signs that can be sold. The only limiting factor is the time to make them.

The equipment needed was an electric-powered jigsaw, in the basement of one of the members' home, some paint and brushes and a hammer. The members came by two's and three's in the evenings to work. Some supervision from the parents was necessary at first to insure a good job.

This proved an excellent money-making project. But more important, the boys and girls gained skill in woodworking, painting, finishing detail and salesmanship.

Conservation
On the Saugeen

Continued from page 9

the sun to warm the cold spring water. After scooping out the earth to make the pond, Authority contractors hauled sand from 100 yards down the highway to provide a clean beach. Upwards of 300 people come to this park on hot summer days, and some mothers bring their children for a daily dip. Many of the district youngsters have become strong swimmers because of this development.

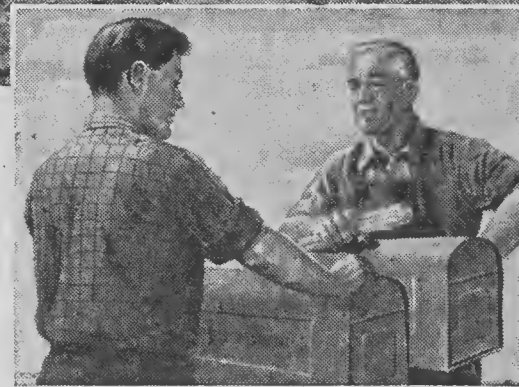
The Authority has 85 picnic tables set out in the area and has built a picturesque house over a flowing well at Mildmay park, where it has a playing field and a playground. Conservation Officer Brittain is showing local landowners and sportsmen how to install wing deflectors and clean out clogged stretches in the streams to provide better trout fishing. To increase the feed supply for migratory birds, the Fish and Wildlife Advisory Board of the Authority has prepared and seeded an experimental plot of three acres of millet in one authority forest near several lakes.

The Authority has also set up community dumps to discourage trash and garbage disposal on stream banks and lakeshores, which of course tends to ruin the water for fishing and other sports.

THE Saugeen Authority is coming to grips with pressing farm problems too. Hundreds of beef herds graze local fields. As a result one of its major projects is the development of a demonstration pasture farm, at Bells Lake. This farm has a history that is typical in the area. The land was taken out of active farming several decades ago, and has been used



**"You can keep ahead of your
work with these tractor tires"**



Farmers know that one way to prove something is to try it themselves. One of the best ways to learn is through experience.

And through the years progressive farmers have proved to themselves that Goodyear Tractor Tires can handle any job, in any season, under any conditions.

If you're just starting (or have been on the land for years) and still haven't made up your mind about tires, we suggest you do this. Ask a man who uses Goodyear Super Sure-Grips—right in your own district—what he thinks of them, especially when the going is tough.

We've a pretty good idea what his answer will be because we've asked this question of hundreds of farmers who depend on Goodyear Super Sure-Grips.

That's why we're willing to let your neighbor speak for us. Over the years, Super Sure-Grip users have proved to be our best salesmen.

**Specify Goodyear Tires
on all your farm equipment.**

And be sure to use Goodyear Truck Tires on your light truck. They're built stronger to stand up to truck work. Your Goodyear Dealer will help you choose the right tire for your needs.

GOODYEAR
SUPER SURE-GRIP TRACTOR TIRES

"Talk to a neighbor who uses them"

for grazing ever since. The soil became depleted and was finally abandoned. It is now valued at about \$8 per acre.

The Authority called for assistance from the Ontario Beef Cattle Improvement Committee, the Soils Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, the local agricultural representatives, and the local Soil and Crop Improvement Association, in an endeavor to find the answer as to how best to make the land pay for farmers under the economic conditions which prevail.

Another big project is in connection with farm ponds. A steady stream of farmers are walking into Ron Brittain's office in Walkerton to ask for assistance. Ron consults the agricultural engineers at the O.A.C. in designing ponds for them, and once the plans are approved, the Authority pays part of their cost.

In 1955, the drought year, 125 ponds were dug. In rainy 1956, another 75 provided water storage, fishing and swimming for their owners.

FORESTS are a vital part of the resources in this area, too. "The original survey," Ron Brittain told me, "showed 44,000 acres of submarginal land that should go back to trees. We have now bought 5,000 acres for reforestation and are adding another 1,000 acres each year." Hard maple makes a climax growth in the area. The wood is so fine that four of the major towns have furniture factories. The Authority wants to assure a continuing supply of wood for these industries, and at the same time to assist woodlot owners in obtaining maximum returns. "Last year, we planted 210,000 trees on our forest land, and another 75,000 on private land. We will provide a tractor, a planting machine and a crew of three men to any farmer for planting, and only charge him \$2.50 per hour," the conservation officer explained.

And just as every community takes a pride in tradition and history, the Historical Advisory Board of the Saugeen is busy planning to reclaim a portion of the "Water Witch." This old steam side-wheeler was the only steamboat ever to be used on the Saugeen. Built in 1889, at Paisley, it plied between there and Walkerton for two years, before it was moved overland to haul log booms on Boat Lake, Sky Lake and Pike River. The Authority is determined to see this proud old relic preserved in the Bruce County museum.

Despite an active program, conservation work is so new in Ontario that



to many persons it remains a mystery. Consequently, the men of the Saugeen Authority have set up a Public Relations Advisory Board, which holds meetings throughout the district to explain the activities of the Authority and to give anyone a chance to ask questions or make further suggestions.

MOST people are surprised at how little the work that is done costs the local municipalities. The Saugeen is one of the smaller authorities, having no big cities to swell its resources. Its annual budget is \$30,000—half of which is contributed by the Ontario Department of Planning and Development, and the other half by the municipality.

For some flood measures, such as big dams, the Ontario Government will contribute 75 per cent of the cost, with the authorities paying the remainder. For giant dams, costing \$5 million or more, the federal government pays 37½ per cent, the Ontario Government 37½ per cent and the local authority the remaining 25 per cent.

The over-all program was developed under the Ontario Conservation and Development Act of 1947. This act recognizes that conservation should logically be carried out in individual watersheds. The government turns over to municipalities in any watershed, the opportunity and responsibility for doing something in their district. It takes only two municipalities

The man who is anybody and who does anything is surely going to be criticized, vilified, and misunderstood. This is a part of the penalty for greatness, and every great man understands it; and understands, too, that it is no proof of greatness. The final proof of greatness lies in being able to endure contumely without resentment.—Elbert Hubbard.

to petition the government for an authority. The Department of Planning and Development then calls a meeting of representatives of all municipalities in that watershed, and if two-thirds of them approve, the authority will be established by law.

In the ten years since the Act was passed, 287 municipalities covering 12,031 square miles, (almost half the area of southern Ontario) have established 19 authorities. The Ontario Government spent nearly \$25 million in 1956 alone, as its share in this conservation program. Additional sums put up by the municipalities were put to work in that time, too. This gives ample evidence that the pace of conservation is gaining momentum.

As a result of this development, the local conservation officers, like Ron Brittain, are becoming central community figures. Like the agriculture representatives did a generation ago, they have had to go out and persuade the people there was a job to be done. But now, with farm ponds to be planned, fields to be reforested, parks to be laid out, and a host of other jobs waiting to be done, they are fast becoming key men in their districts.

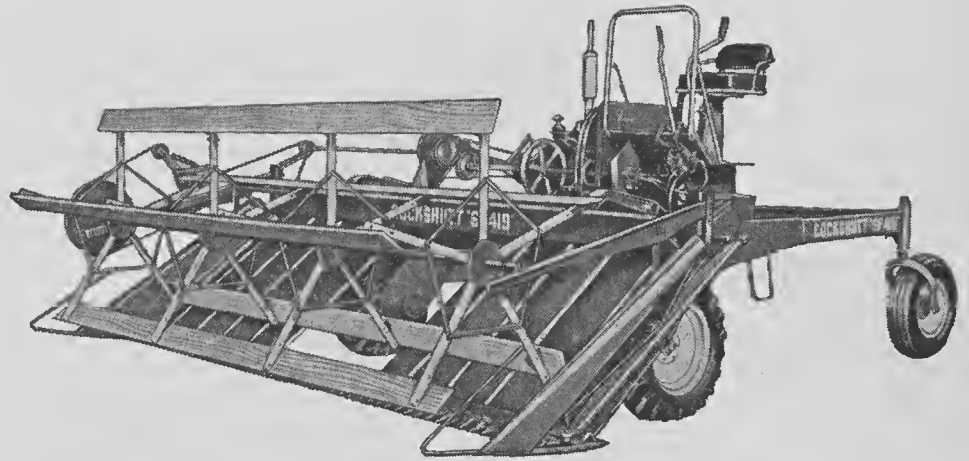
A favorite phrase of the conservation people is the Scripture verse, "Where there is no vision, the people perish."

Authorities in Ontario are showing that there is real vision in their province.

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the all new—

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Here's the most efficient, easiest handling self propelled swather ever engineered. It speeds harvesting of all grain and grassland crops. Hydraulic foot controls effortlessly raise or lower reel and platform. Ground speeds range from 3 to 10 mph to efficiently harvest any crop stand. Traction drive and "TRIM" steering give you the simplest, surest, safest drive anywhere. Exclusive "positive control drive" eliminates transmission, differential and steering clutch problems. Fluffy, fast-drying windrows are perfectly interlaced and easy to pick up. Sealed bearings eliminate greasing. Cutting height ranges from 1½ to 33½". Be sure to see this great new Cockshutt "SP419" self propelled swather at your Cockshutt dealer soon. It's available in 10', 12', 14' or 16' models—with sprayer attachment.

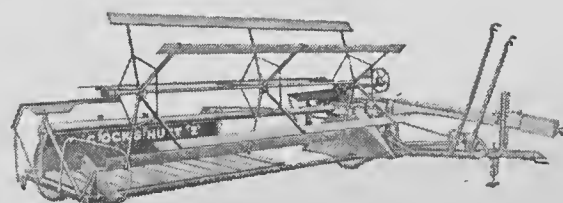
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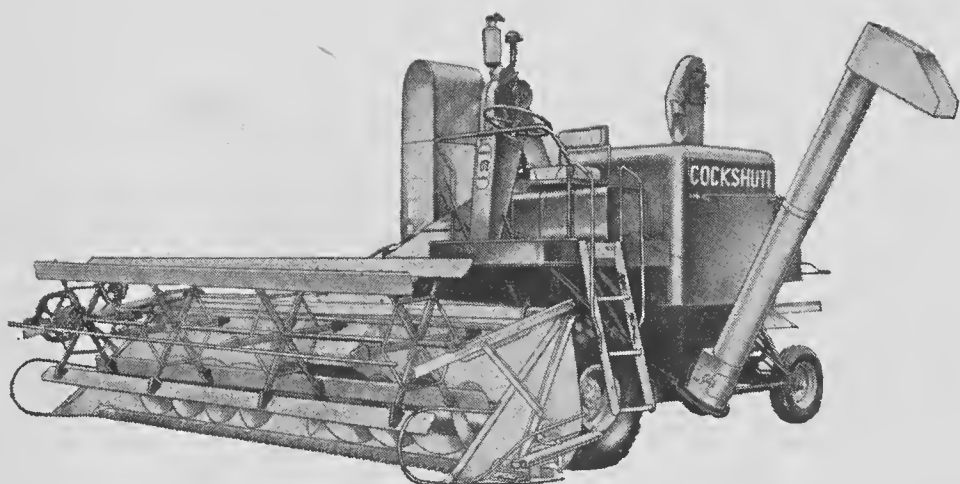
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Sextuplet Lambs Believed Record for Ewe

Six-year-old Hampshire ewe in Wisconsin startles owner with six lambs

by WALLY E. SCHULZ

ED HACKBARTH, a sheep farmer at Janesville, Wisconsin, startled the countryside recently when one of his Hampshire sheep gave birth to sextuplet lambs—the first time in the history of the sheep industry.

"I've been raising sheep for over 25 years, and it took me this long to really hit the jackpot," said Hackbarth. "I noticed she was getting awfully huge before the lambs came, so expected more than the customary twins she had been throwing."

The ewe is six years old and isn't any youngster anymore. She was originally purchased from an Evansville, Wisconsin, sheep farmer.

"The ewe was five days overdue when the lambs arrived, so I kept a careful eye on her in the barn stall," said Hackbarth. "I'd go in and look at her every once in awhile to see how she was doing. Imagine my surprise when I walked in and found four lambs beside her."

"I was so excited that I went and got Alex Hamilton, who was working on the farm at the time, to come and be a witness to the multiple births. When he got there, two more bundles of wool made their way into the world, so then we were both excited, for something really spectacular had happened."

Folks hearing about the unusual sheep birth came from miles around to get a look at the new mother of six—four ewe and two ram lambs.

"They came at all hours of the day and late at night," says Hackbarth. "Sometimes we'd just be getting ready to go somewhere and we'd have to take some folks to the barns and show them our new arrivals. Of course, it made it inconvenient for us when we were going out, but we enjoyed showing them off, too, just as the new mother seemed to do."

Since the lambs arrived it has been proved by researchers that the six-lamb litter has set a record for multiple births in sheep. The lambs were

born all the same size—about half as large as the average new-born lamb. "They were all full of pep and plump, in spite of not weighing as much as an average-born litter," said Hackbarth. "And, boy, did my grandchildren ever fall in love with 'em."

"I had one lady come from Illinois who was 91 years of age, who was much interested in the unusual births."

Since the births took place, Hackbarth has heard that there were several other sheepmen throughout the country who have boasted of litters of five. His ewe, however, tops the record.

"I've discussed the cause of the ewe's births with several veterinarians, and they believe I might have the answer for the unusual birth," said Hackbarth. "I purchased three rams that were just the proper breeding age, and had never serviced previously. Arriving home, I turned them out with the ewe in heat, who accepted each one's service in rapid succession. This unusual mating schedule might be the answer to the record births."

Hackbarth received lots of offers for the four ewe-lambs to be used in experimental breeding, but he turned down all offers.

"But then, when this big offer came from the 'Old McDonald Farm,' Buena Park, California, I couldn't resist accepting," said Hackbarth. "This farm is well known in California and it has the lambs and their mother scheduled for TV appearances in that state."

"Before they had the lambs shipped to them, they asked me to teach them to drink from the bottle. There wasn't enough milk to go around for such a big family of six, so Hackbarth had to split the family up at feeding time. "Some of my other ewes lost lambs in an accident, or through birth, so I divided them up at feeding time with them," said Hackbarth. "They didn't



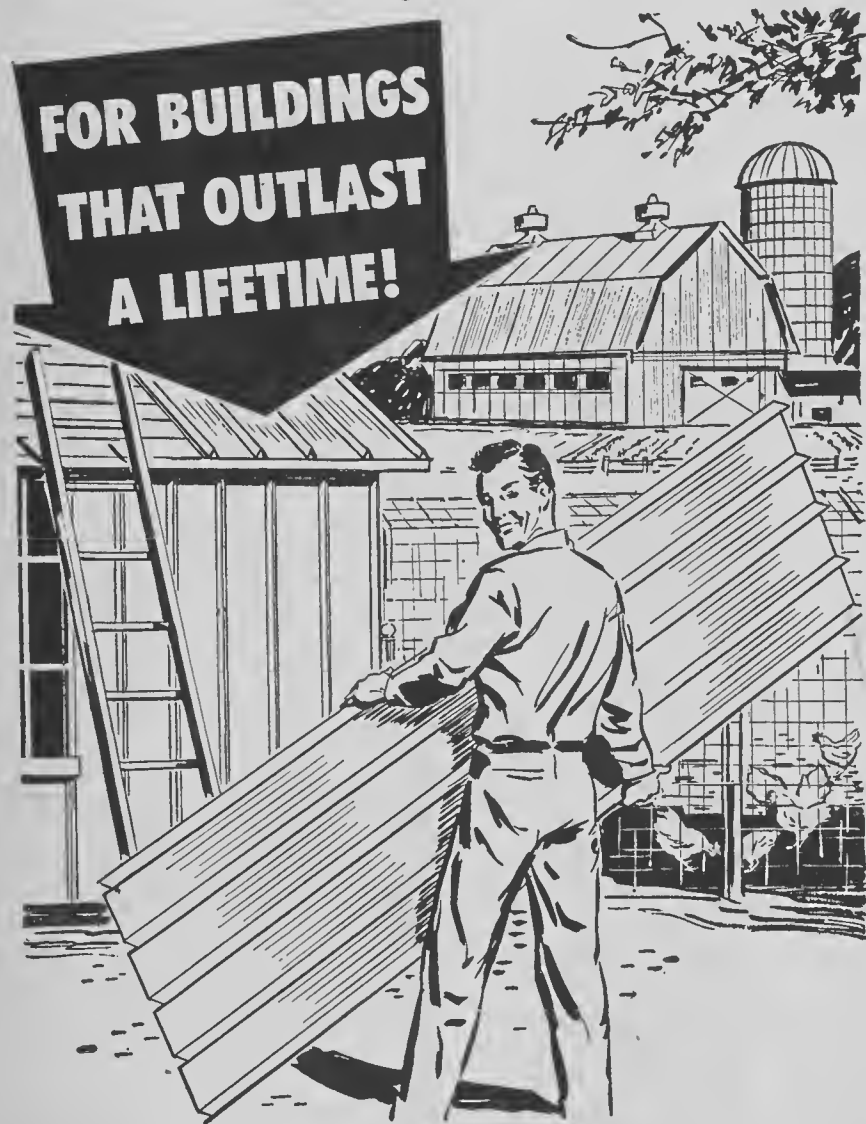
[W. E. Schulz photo]

Ed Hackbarth of Janesville, Wisconsin, with one of his ewes and sextuplet lambs. This sixfold birth is believed to have been the first known case in sheep history.

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mind as long as they got milk to satisfy their hungry appetites.

"The sheep are scheduled for a number of TV shows upon arriving in California, and the trains wouldn't get them there in time for their performances," says Hackbarth. "Therefore, the new owner requested they be put on a plane in specially built wood pens and shipped at once."

Another unusual thing about the rare births is that they took place on the birthday of their owner—a pleasant birthday surprise for any sheepman.

"You know, I miss the mother and her six toy-like offspring, for they really created quite a stir around my farm—more excitement in fact, than I've known in my 25 years as a farmer," said Hackbarth. "But I know they'll be bringing thrills and laughter to all that see them in their new surroundings, so I shouldn't complain. Besides, I've got this big cheque and the honor of having the first sextuplet sheep, born right here on my own farm. This has been one of the greatest thrills of my life."

The Taber Story

Continued from page 10

started to grow beets. In 1934, a canning plant was established, and cropping plans were expanded to include a wide range of vegetables. Almost 20 years after the Board of Trade's initial cucumber-growing experiment, the area went into cucumbers on a large scale to supply a pickling plant located at Winnipeg.

But the biggest advance in Taber's agricultural economy came in 1950, when a \$6 million sugar refinery was opened at the eastern edge of town. A subsidiary of the B.C. Sugar Refinery, Vancouver, this plant processes 2,400 tons of beets every 24 hours, and is said to be the most modern and efficient sugar refinery in the world.

Another feather in Taber's industrial cap was the building of a new cannery for the Cornwall Canning Company (Safeway Ltd.). The corn canning business alone amounts to about \$250,000 a year, and the canned pea business about another \$200,000. By-products from these three industries, plus heavy yields of coarse grains and hay, have become the backbone of a large cattle feeding industry.

The Taber Irrigation District covers 30,000 acres, all of which is now under irrigation. Water distribution, and maintenance of the system, is handled by a three-member elected board, assisted by a small permanent staff. Taber farmers contract annually for all crops grown. Unlike most farmers today, they know they'll have a ready market for all they produce before the seed is even planted.

Ted Sundal, secretary-treasurer of the Taber Irrigation District since it was first formed in 1915, puts it this way, "Agriculture is still the basis of our prosperity. It may not be spectacular, but it's a sound basis for any area to build on." The wide, paved streets and bustling business sector of Taber would seem to bear him out. "Tank 77" has come a long way in the past 50 years.

Science

And the Farm

Thicker, more durable shells may soon be produced for market eggs. Dr. W. H. McGibbon, a University of Wisconsin scientist, has shown that shell quality is inherited. He has developed strains of hens that lay hard-shelled eggs, and other strains that lay soft-shelled eggs. Each thin shell makes up about eight per cent of the egg's total weight. The thick shells, on the other hand, represent about 11 per cent of the egg weight. The stronger shells are considered more desirable because they hold up better under handling and marketing.

Internal browning, a widespread disease of tomato plants, has been found to be caused by the tobacco mosaic virus, in research conducted by J. S. Boyle, professor of plant pathology, Pennsylvania State University. Dr. Boyle points out, however, that there is little prospect for the early development of a remedy for the disease. Tests have revealed that neither inoculation with a mild dose of the virus, nor the development of immune strains, appear as likely cures. There are no immune strains of tomato varieties at present, and inoculation of young plants adversely affects fruit yield.

The knock of an internal combustion engine is thought to be caused by the impact of flame on the piston's walls. A study on this subject was conducted by Dr. Elwyn Jones, research department, Imperial Chemical Industries, London, England. He found that energy is absorbed when a flame is created, and released when the flame expires. When the flame reaches the walls of its containing vessel and dies, a sudden flash of heat, referred to as the "afterglow," passes through the products of combustion. The faster the flame travels, the quicker it is extinguished at the surface of the vessel, and the more rapid is the subsequent release of energy. The sudden release of energy causes the familiar knock in the engine.

Faith in the Land

Continued from page 10

been maintained all this time by heavy applications of barnyard manure, but for the past three years Merle has taken to adding a little commercial fertilizer to it.

RIDDLE'S favorite "crop" today is his livestock. For roughage, the cattle are fed a mixture of straw and green feed (oats). Grain for the cattle and hogs is grown, ground, and mixed right on the farm. Merle stopped growing wheat on a large scale over 30 years ago. It was during the years when he grew cereal grain that he decided to build up his hog enterprise. In those days too many farmers, he noticed, had to sacrifice their grain right at harvest time to meet pressing debts. Consequently, he made up his mind to keep a good number of hogs coming along to pay the bills. By following this practice he was free to store his grain until the price was better.

Merle Riddle's faith in the farm has been fully justified over the past ten years.

"All we have, came out of our land," he said. "We've had ten good crops without a break—that's what really put us on our feet. We don't seem to get those early killing frosts anymore, that discouraged so many farmers years ago."

But these remarks do not tell the whole story. Merle's own mode of operation has made him a pretty tough opponent of the present-day cost-price squeeze. He doesn't believe in buying anything which can be made or raised on the farm. Moreover, any machines or equipment that he does buy, he takes good care of. A 20-inch Case separator, bought in 1916, has served Merle faithfully for 41 years. During this period it has threshed over 650,000 bushels of grain. Still in operation, too, is a metal-wheeled tractor bought in 1941 for \$1,400. All machinery is kept under cover when not in use, and repairs are made in a well-equipped machine shop.

"A man can save a lot of money if he's handy with tools," he pointed out.

Canadian Cattle To Venezuela

Continued from page 11

the name of McGowan, who told us that he has been sailing with Norwegian ships for six years, and that they were the finest in the world.

THIS importation of Canadian Holsteins is part of a long-range plan to rebuild the agriculture of Venezuela to its former status in the overall economy of the country. For generations, agriculture was the backbone of the economy. The people lived on farms, raised crops and livestock, and specialized in the crops that can best be raised under their semi-tropical conditions. Then oil was discovered in the Lake Maracaibo district, and the rush was on. It was found that this district literally floated on oil, and the derricks sprang up like mushrooms, pumping wealth into the coffers of the country. Native farmers, discouraged with the prices and conditions on the farms, headed for the better wages and the pot of gold that glittered at Lake Maracaibo. Agriculture went down hill, and oil became the wealth of the country. It still is.

The government has set about to modernize the country, its cities, and its means of transportation; and more recently, it has embarked on a program of agricultural development that leaves the observer breathless.

Caracas claims to have more automobiles per capita than any other city in the world, and I believe it. You can drive from the capital to the interior as we did, over good highways, reasonably good secondary roads, and even good quality gravel roads. We used these roads to travel to some of the farms in the interior.

WE visited two large dairy farms, each of about 2,000 acres. The first was the herd of Dr. J. J. Gonzales Gorrondona, at Cagua, in the State of Aragua. He is the director of the Agricultural Bank in Venezuela, and

the farm management is under the direction of a graduate veterinarian, Dr. Sartos. This farm is located in a valley between two ranges of mountains, across the highway from Lake Maracay. There are about 200 Holsteins and Brown Swiss cows milking, and they are held in a feedlot at all times. Milking is done in a modern, eight-stall milking parlor, with Surge pipeline equipment, and one of the largest bulk-milk coolers I have ever seen.

Conditions are quite sanitary: the cows were thoroughly washed and cleaned before milking, and the parlor

was spotlessly clean. The milk went to the fluid milk trade in Caracas, about 45 miles away. They had their own herd bulls on the farm, and they combine natural and artificial breeding techniques. Many of the cattle had been imported from Canada during the last few years, and they are reported doing well. All are on a program of R.O.P. testing, and we saw some fine individuals in this herd. The young cattle are housed in separate pens and compounds, where they are kept clean and healthy.

There was plenty of power equipment, and a full complement of native

workers who handled the herd and the field work. It was an impressive set-up, and while the investment was great, it appeared to be operating on a profitable basis, despite the fact the ownership would be termed "big business" in this country.

We then visited the 2,000-acre ranch of Senor Gonzales de Castro, who had purchased 63 of the heifers taken in our shipment. They had been in the compound at this farm for two days when we saw them again, and while they were obviously tired from their trip, and not yet acclimatized to the rations and weather, they

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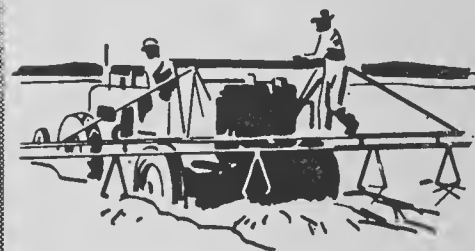
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looked very good. Almost all of the 200 milk cows in this herd, Holsteins, Ayrshires and Brown Swiss, came from Canada. The cows are held in feedlots, according to their freshening dates, and handled along the same lines as our beef-feeding programs in Canada and the United States. They had a modern milking parlor, their own herd bulls, a bulk milk market, and the only upright, concrete silo in Venezuela, we were told. Not knowing how to use this silo properly, it stands empty, a monument to the crying need for someone who knows how to manage dairy cattle.

On the other hand, I was impressed by their system of handling small calves. These were housed in a separate, open nursery barn, with each calf in a separate stall. Each stall had concrete sides and a raised and slatted floor, that was thoroughly washed and scrubbed daily. Cleanliness was the keyword here.

We were told that the mortality rate among these Canadian-bred cattle is about 35 per cent in the first year, due to ticks and the extremely hot climate. But the survivors are the nucleus of a new livestock program, designed to replace the native cattle in the field of milk production. These thin, long-horned, low-producing cattle have one distinct asset. They are rugged, and they can stand the heat and the ticks. Many farmers are crossing them with Canadian cattle to improve the ability of the latter to withstand these natural hazards.

THIS exporting of cattle to Venezuela is big business. We visited the Canadian Embassy in Caracas, talked with R. E. Gravel, commercial secretary, and Bill Brett of London, Ontario, and this is the picture as they present it.

Our first shipments of stock to Venezuela were in 1951, when four head were shipped, returning \$1,900 to their exporters. The next year, 1952, was a quiet year, no trade being reported. Things picked up again in 1953 when 376 purebred cattle were shipped, and the net return to Canadian livestockmen was \$212,588. Our biggest year to date was 1954, when Canada sent 497 purebred cattle and 1,133 hogs to Venezuela, netting a return of \$288,780. The year 1955 saw 403 head of purebred cattle and 180 hogs sold, and the returns were down to \$184,909. Last year, however, we were back in the race again with 623 cattle and 113 hogs, for a return of \$252,328.

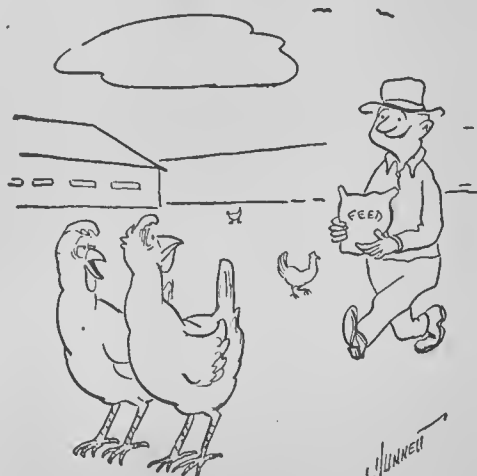
Now, how do we stand this year? According to Dennis Hall, at Hays Farms Ltd., they alone for the first half of this year have shipped 450 head of cattle and 260 hogs, and they have another 100 head of cattle either assigned, or in transit at the present time. This promises to be the biggest year on record.

Most of the exports are Holsteins and Ayrshires. The Holstein is popular because of its high production, but unfortunately, it is highly sensitive to the hot climate and the ticks. They prefer Holsteins that are nearly all black in color, particularly around the eyes. The Ayrshires are becoming quite popular. They are sturdy enough to stand the heat, and maintain good milk production as well. The breed preferred by many breeders in Venezuela is the Brown Swiss, and they

are the base of many herds. They are rugged, can stand the heat, and are reasonably good milkers. In beef cattle, our breeds have been something of a washout, so far. South Americans, because of the heat, lean strongly toward the Brahma, and crosses in which Brahman blood predominates, such as the Santa Gertrudis, and the Brangus.

THE Canadian Embassy in Caracas deserves much credit for promoting this market, making contacts, and doing a bang-up public relations job. The Embassy folks were most helpful and co-operative with us. They did everything in their power to make our trip informative and easy. We are much indebted to them for their co-operation. Likewise, the Venezuelan Department of Agriculture, under the Minister, Dr. Amando Tamayo. We found a Canadian, Dr. Lorne Sonley of Toronto and Victoria County, as head of their Department of Agricultural Economics. He is highly regarded in the department, and is given credit for much of the drive and ingenuity behind the present program of rebuilding the country's agriculture.

Dr. Sonley and his staff were most kind, and provided us with transportation to the interior to visit the amazing Guarico River Project. This is one of four huge government projects of land reclamation and resettlement. It comprises 250,000 acres, all under irrigation, from the waters of the huge Guarico River Dam. This earthen dam is about nine miles long, and the control gate equipment was manufactured at the Vickers Plant in Montreal. Five hundred farms of 500 acres each are being established, with 40 already settled by their new owners. Sixty more will be settled by the end of this year, and the project will be completed by the end of two years. This program also includes a 500-acre experimental farm, a heavy machinery depot, and a site for processing and packing plants for the products that will be produced on these farms. These will be built shortly. These farms are sold to their new owners, who are selected according to their ability and initiative, on a 25-year basis, with interest at three per cent and a two-year waiting period before the first payment is due. This is for a 500-acre farm, equipped with buildings vastly superior to anything seen elsewhere in the farming areas, complete irrigation services, a drilled well and pressure system, mechanized equipment, and free government technical aid and assistance. According to our calculations, this farm would cost



"Here comes old 'chook, chook, here chook, chook chook."

roughly \$80,000 to \$90,000 in our money.

The other projects, the Turen projects, the Masparro project, and the Orope River Project, close to the home of the head hunters in the border regions of Venezuela and Colombia, are all of the same magnitude and the same general idea. Elaborate and modern, they express the new-found wealth of the country, and their aim of moving from the primitive to the modern in a short space of time. The social problems are great, but they are being surmounted and this will take more time than the material development process.

But don't get the idea that the country as a whole is as modern as the examples I have mentioned. Such is not the case. The rural scene is dotted with the mud and bamboo huts with thatched roofs, and naked children, the herds of undernourished, native cattle, and the ever present burro. The habits and customs of these people have not changed in generations. They still carry their bundles on their heads, and dress and live simply. They are illiterate, easy going, quite willing to put off until "manana" what could be done today.

Where does Canada fit into this picture? Canada has the stock that is needed to rebuild this livestock program in Venezuela. They need our stock and we need their business. If we continue to watch the quality of our exports, and we have people like Dr. Lorne Sonley and the folks at the Canadian Embassy, we'll have a good market for our stock for a long time to come. ✓

The empty mail box

Continued from page 13

her husband happy. For Nash, Julie vowed intensely, I'd do the same. I think I'd even polish his shoes!

"Oh, what a nice heavy sweater," Grandpa was saying. He held it against him and measured the length of the sleeves. "Thank you, thank you," he called to Julie's mother who was laying napkins and plates on the lace-covered table in the dining room.

"And slippers! Fine soft leather!" Approvingly he pinched the leather between his thumb and forefinger.

"Here's a book," said Grandma, "and candy. The hard kind you like. Come now, sit down at the table. I will pour the coffee."

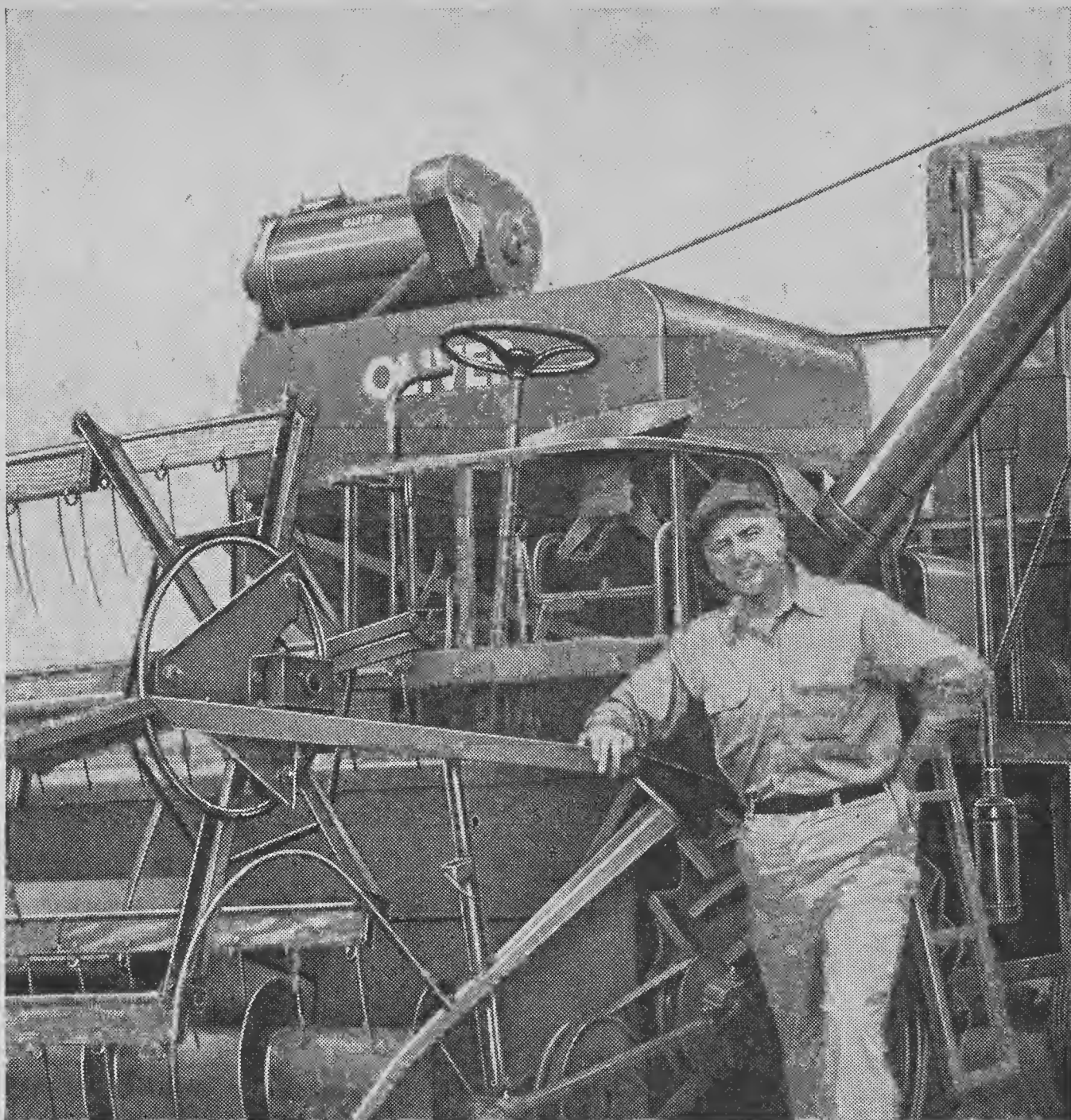
THERE was a plate of Grandma's rolls on the table, butter and currant jelly. Her silver sugar bowl and the cream pitcher that held almost a pint of cream were out for the occasion.

"Your coffee is always so good," Julie's mother lifted her cup. It was flower-sprigged china and bigger than a modern cup. "I mustn't forget that we'll have to leave right after supper. Julie has a date."

"So?" Both the grandparents looked at Julie.

"Who is it now?" asked Grandma.

Julie couldn't help laughing at the inflection in her grandmother's tone. "It's Nash Brooks," she said with little bells of amusement in her voice. "He's passed his Bar Exams and has gone into his father's office."

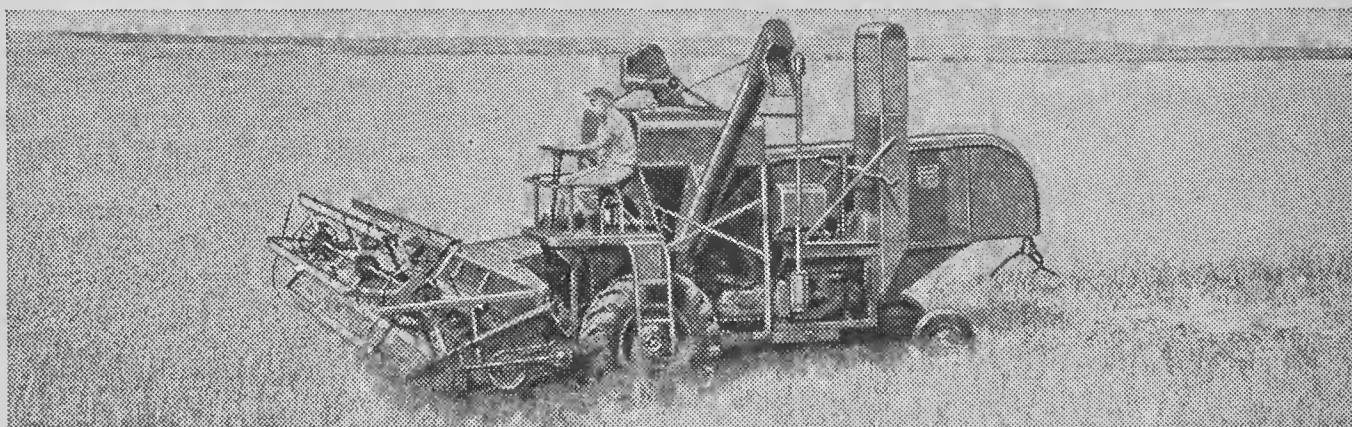


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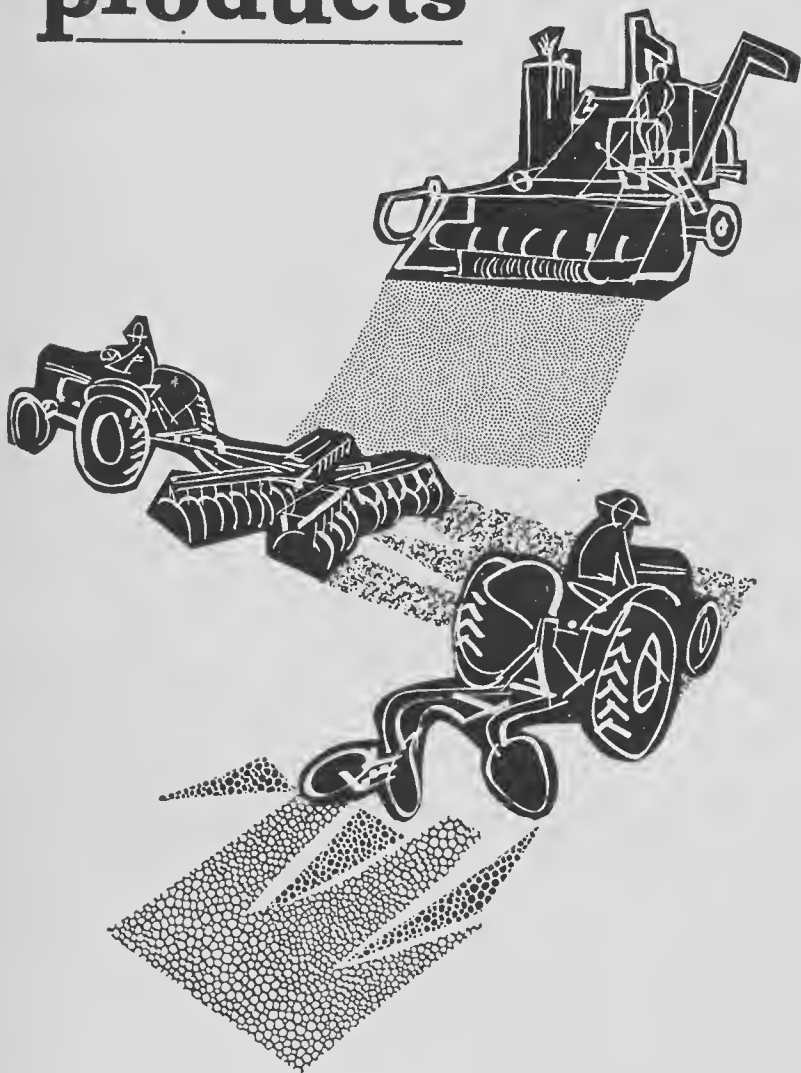
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Grandma nodded and Grandpa bobbed his head in agreement. "We saw him in the Law Office. He drew up some papers for us. He is a fine young man."

Julie felt her cheeks burning. There was this date tonight with the fine young man but she didn't know if it would be the last. She stirred her coffee to a creamy swirl and watched it intently. Grandma left the table and returned with several envelopes. "Here are the cards Grandpa got yesterday. One from an old friend down in Norwalk."

"And one from Franklin," added Grandpa. "I think it was very thoughtful of him. He is so busy studying in the college. I've got good grandchildren, both of you."

Julie looked at each card, reading the verses aloud as requested.

"I wonder," said Grandma again, "if the mail has come yet."

"I'll get it," Julie said.

"Just look out the window and see if the flag is up on the mail box."

Julie went into the parlor where the old melodeon stood. As she pushed aside the heavy lace curtain, she saw that her grandfather was at her side. For a long silent moment he gazed out the window. There was no signal on the mail box standing on its white post by the side of the road. Julie followed the old man back to his chair by the kitchen stove. He didn't speak.

Grandma's eyes were on him. "My, he is awful late today! I hope nothing has happened to the mailman."

Julie was startled to see her grandfather's face. It was falling into folds and creases; it visibly sagged with disappointment. "I'll call the Post Office," she suggested. "There should be some mail today." Her card and that of her mother's should reach him now.

The Post Office said that nothing wrong had been reported. "The regular postman for Route No. 4 left with his truck on time. Sorry."

Julie relayed this information to her grandparents. "Come on," she coaxed. "Let's have a game of checkers, Grandpa, while we're waiting."

Why were the cards so terribly important? True, all five of Grandpa's sons lived out of town and there were several nieces who were fond of him. She didn't quite get it. She laid out the checker board and set up both black and red men. "Your move, Gramp."

The game was not a success. Grandpa's mind was not on checkers. When Aunt Carrie arrived, chubby and pink with the salad and the birthday cake, Grandpa asked at once, "Did you look in the mail box?"

Aunt Carrie cocked her head to one side like a bird. "Yes, I did. Nothing there, Pa! Hasn't the mail been delivered yet?"

Julie explained how she had called the Post Office. The truck was out somewhere. She was puzzled at the concern in Aunt Carrie's eyes.

At five-thirty the supper was ready. There were rosy candles glowing on the dining-room table and favors at each place. Three times Julie had responded to the mute request in her grandmother's eyes and had run out to look in the still empty mail box.

"If dot wouldn't jar you!" Grandma finally exploded. And no one laughed.

Grandfather tried to eat. Dutifully he lifted his fork to his mouth and sucked a little food. His eyes were dull, and his cheeks sunken so that his nose looked bonier than ever. Hunched in her chair beside him, Grandma pecked at the chicken on her plate. Whenever she raised her head it was to steal a glance at her husband's face. Once she patted his head.

Julie didn't mean to keep staring at her grandparents, but her heart was snared by this very real misery. She wished fervently she could do something. The poor darlings, she thought. They seem to have given up hope. She felt such a chill. Is hope only for the young?

"Gunnar," said Grandma mournfully, "always sends Grandpa a 'scheck' for twenty dollars with the birthday card."

"I should have got four or five anyway," the old man said in a near whisper. Four or five. That would allow for one of the boys forgetting to send a card. Not all of them. Julie began to sense the depth of the betrayal. But Grandpa wasn't complaining, or shouting in angry disappointment.

THERE came a knock at the front door. Aunt Carrie rose to answer it. They heard her say: "Hello, Millie. Come in."

It was the young woman who lived next door. She was carrying a huge cake. "Oh..." She stopped in confusion. "I didn't know there was a party. I made this for Mr. Berquist." She continued walking into the dining room. "My husband said we should do something for his birthday. He was so good to us when my husband broke his arm."

"Hello, Millie," Grandpa greeted her dully.

"Why, what's the trouble, Mr. Berquist?" She spoke in a high, squeaky tone. "You don't look very happy on your birthday."

Aunt Carrie took her aside. "He was expecting some birthday cards in the mail, and the mailman hasn't come yet."

"Well, for goodness sakes! Isn't that too bad! I was just talking to Mrs. Judson, she's the one with twins, and she said how something happened to the mail truck. A tow car, she said, came and hauled it back to town. I suppose we'll get our mail tomorrow."

This announcement thudded like a stone in the room. Julie was shocked, and there was no response at all from the two old people. Julie's mother exchanged glances with Aunt Carrie. "I wonder," she said, "if we couldn't get the mail ourselves. I'll call the Post Office. Julie?" her eyes begged, "would you?"

Julie nodded. She watched as her mother picked up the telephone which was in the parlor. She heard her say, "Berquist. Route Four. Yes... I know. Fine! This is Mrs. Littleton. My daughter will be up for their mail right away. Thank you!"

Julie was already standing when she remembered Nash. She would definitely be late now. "I'll be glad to go, but I think I'll call Nash first."

Conscious of the listening ears in the room behind her, she dialed the number. Nash and his father had a housekeeper, an independent old person who didn't always answer the

phone. Julie let it ring seven or eight times: No answer! Driving up to town would mean a half hour, and another half hour back. She had to reach Nash! Again she dialed his number. Again there was no answer.

Her mother brought out Julie's tweed topcoat, and she buttoned it hastily. "Hang on, everybody. The mail must come through!" That was corny, all right, but she had to say something to cover the futile telephone call.

Where could he be? Was he out to a dinner meeting? Julie tried to think if this was the time for a Bar Association dinner. She pressed her foot on the gas pedal. Have to get the mail in a hurry. Poor Grandpa! What an unhappy birthday this was for him. Why didn't he grumble and roar—even swear a little?

The answer was, she supposed, that some people stormed when upset and some didn't. Some just couldn't give free vent to their emotions. Why, she discovered, we're all like that—Grandpa and Grandma, myself; mother too. I wish I were the type, she thought, to greet Nash with a kiss and a hug. How I would like to!

THERE was a telephone booth in the Post Office. With the bundle of mail addressed to Mr. Andrew Berquist under her arm, Julie dialed Nash's number again. The phone buzzed in her ear like a mosquito hunting a victim in the dark. Her hand felt moist as she replaced the receiver.

The road back to the farm was the devil's own black stretch; a hundred curves seemed to have been added since afternoon. Nash would be arriving at a dark empty house. What would he do?

Somehow Julie couldn't imagine Nash sitting on the front steps. How strange, she reflected, I know that he likes Hemingway, conservative ties and is a Liberal, but I haven't the slightest notion if he would wait twenty minutes for me. And if he doesn't? A physical pain churned her stomach.

However, when she turned into the driveway, she told herself to stop fretting. After all, it wasn't even time for her date yet. She became all brightness and joy again as she flung open the door and rushed into the dining-room. She dropped the bundle before her grandfather. "There! Open them quick!"

Grandpa gazed at the pile of mail before him like one in a dream. With shaking hands, he picked up an envelope. "I haven't got my glasses," he said in bewilderment.

While Aunt Carrie ran to find the glasses, Grandma took the cards into her brown twisted hands. She examined the writing and postmark on each envelope. "This is from Carl. This is the one from Gunnar. Here's one from the Swansons. This looks like the minister's writing . . ." When she finished reporting she laid the mail back on the table before her husband.

Grandpa didn't hurry to open the envelopes when Aunt Carrie brought his glasses. Instead he ate a huge piece of birthday cake. The room became alive. Mrs. Littleton told a story about painting a hen green when she was a child. Even Grandpa laughed; like the deep gurgle of a percolator.

Then came the opening of the cards. Grandma brought the silver-handled letter knife. Grandpa slit the envelope, took out the card and passed it to Grandma. She peeked in the back fold of each card to see if any enclosure was overlooked. Then the cards were passed around the table.

"Shall we go?" Julie's mother whispered. Julie shook her head. Not yet. Not in the middle of the ceremony of the cards! When she saw Grandpa lean back in his chair, relaxed, she arose. It wasn't too difficult moving her mother along, though she did stand with her coat on chatting for a while with Aunt Carrie.

Grandma Berquist kissed Julie goodbye and whispered, "Thank you a Tousand times, little Julie." Then she put her hand to her mouth in dismay. "You will be late for the young man now!"

Julie tried to pass it off gaily. "He's probably sitting on the doorstep," she said with a forced smile.

"Sometimes," said Grandma Berquist, "a little waiting is good for a young man. It gives him time to think."

Grandpa was waiting to say goodbye. "Thank you for the beautiful card, little Julie."

"And the slippers," prompted his wife.

"The slippers, yes! Thank you." His old eyes were soft as he said, "The slippers are for the feet, but the card—ah! That is for keeping the heart warm!"

JULIE was glad to escape to the darkness of the car. She wiped her eyes. They were so darn sweet!

"What time is it?" her mother asked as the car moved down the graveled drive.

"Eight o'clock. Nash generally comes about quarter of. I'm afraid he'll think I stood him up." Julie fluted the words as if it meant very little to her. She yearned to be able to stop pretending. How much easier it would be to say to her mother, "I'll die, I'll die! I'll simply die if Nash hasn't waited!"

She realized then that she was gripping the wheel so hard that her finger nails were cutting into her palms. She released one hand and flexed her fingers.

There was no car parked by the curb as Julie piloted her car toward the garage. In the kitchen the hands of the red electric clock showed eight-thirty. She watched the second hand make its busy circuit. He wasn't coming back! And yet she found she was listening for footsteps on the front porch, the doorbell! She took a drink of water and leaned against the sink.

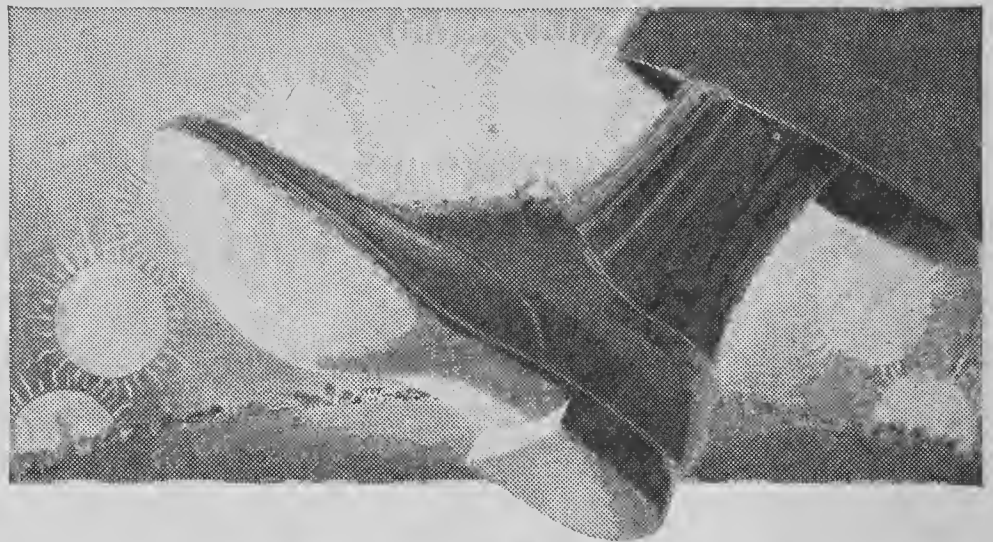
Mrs. Littleton made a path of light into the living room, turning on lamps as she went. She returned to the kitchen. "Your nose needs a wee bit of fresh powder," she said brightly. "I'll answer the door when he comes."

"When he comes!" Julie was grateful for an excuse to be alone. She went upstairs and sat down at her dressing table. Worried blue eyes met her in the mirror. There was still time for him to come. Then why so nervous?

She removed her old make-up with cold cream, rubbing it slowly, her ears straining to hear a car stop outside;

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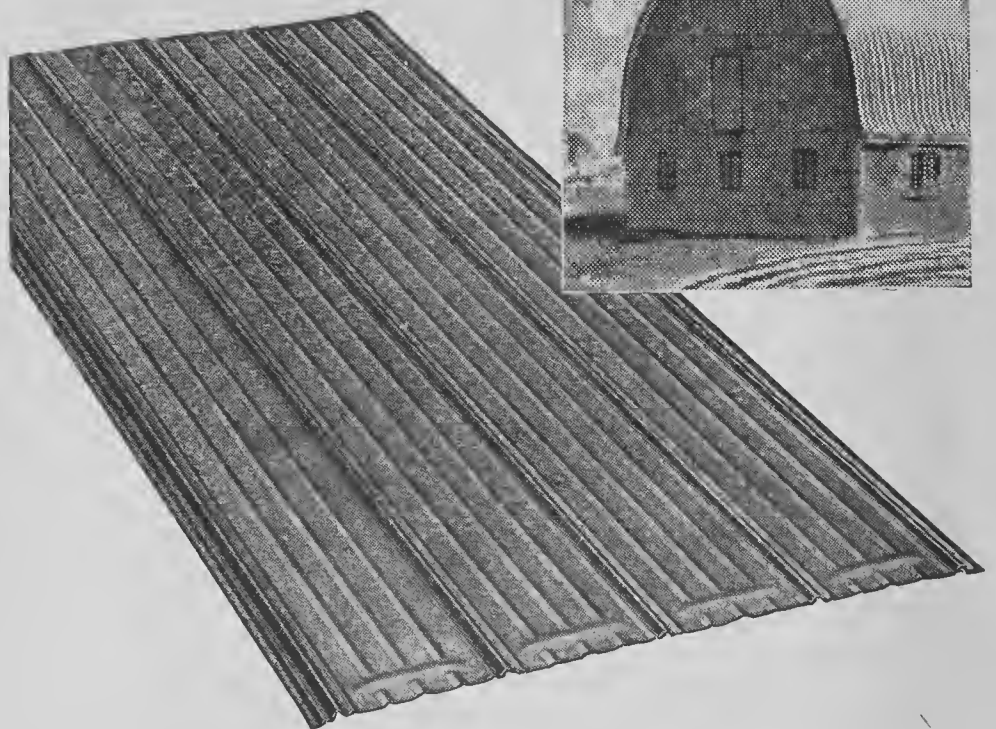
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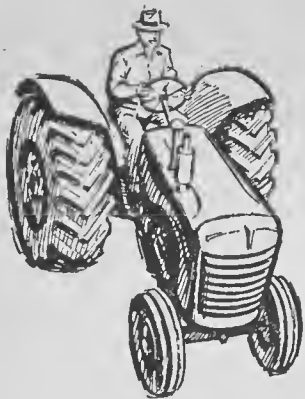
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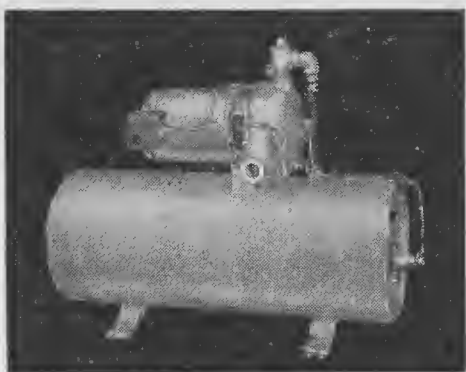
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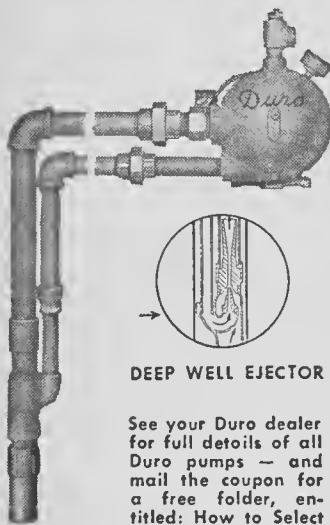
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to hear a car door slam. Fresh powder, lipstick carefully traced on unsmiling lips! He wasn't coming! Panic moved in her, a frightening thing. Oh, heaven! How it hurt to love someone!

The doorbell rang! Over the thunder of her heart, Julie called to her mother in the kitchen. "Don't bother. I'll get it." Then quite shamelessly she flew down to open the front door.

Nash loomed big and wonderful in the darkness. "Well, hello!" he said. "I see you're home."

"Hi," said Julie calmly, "come in." She wanted to say some bright, senseless thing. Instead to her complete surprise and horror, she burst into tears of relief.

"Hey, there! What's the trouble?" There was more than concern in Nash's voice. "Someone sick? The house was dark the last four times I drove up."

"No," gulped Julie, "it's just . . ." And as the crazy impulse came, she yielded to it. She flung her arms around him. "I—I thought you weren't coming."

Nash held her close. "Say! I like this." Then gently, "I couldn't stay away from you, Julie. Don't you know that? Don't you know that I love you, girl?"

Julie shook her head. She couldn't speak. These were moments one dreams about and cherishes forever. Inside she felt delicious, and as proud as a queen.

"I wasn't sure of my case," Nash confided, "until tonight and you weren't home. You generally are a mighty cool client. You have no idea," he said huskily, his breath exciting in her ear, "what it does to a man to find a beautiful woman weeping for him!"

Editorial Staff Appointments

THE Country Guide is glad to welcome and introduce to our readers two new assistant editors who have recently joined our editorial staff. They are Miss Glenora Pearce, a graduate in household science, with ten years of experience in serving Canadian farm families, and Miss Ruth Gill, a former rural school teacher, and an experienced writer and journalist. Both new staff members join The Country Guide with farm backgrounds and with a knowledge of, and sympathy for, farm family living.



Glenora Pearce is a product of rural Saskatchewan, having been born and raised on a farm in the Tisdale district of that province. After completion of her senior matriculation, she enrolled at the University of Saskatchewan from which she received the degree of Bachelor of Household Science (B.H.Sc.) in 1947. Her formal education was completed a year later at the University of Alberta Hospital, where she qualified for a certificate in dietetics. Miss Pearce was employed as an instructor in foods with the Federal-Provincial Youth Training Schools for the next two years. In 1950, she was appointed Supervisor of Girls Work, Extension Department, University of Saskatchewan, which post she has held with distinction for the past seven years. Glenora is an active member of both the Canadian Dietetic Association and the Canadian Home Economics Association, and has served on several committees of the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs.



Ruth Gill hails from a farm in the Oak River district of Manitoba. She obtained her elementary schooling at Medina, and her high school education at Cardale. After spending a year teaching school near Moline, Man., Ruth decided that she wanted to be a writer. During the period 1948-1953, she was employed as a continuity writer for radio stations in both Brandon and Winnipeg. To broaden her experience, she moved to British Columbia, and served for the next year and one-half as a general writer and columnist with the Women's Department of the well-known daily, The Vancouver Province. Because of a love for her native prairies, she returned to Winnipeg in 1956 to join the staff of the Free Press Weekly. Our readers have become familiar with her work through her articles in The Country Guide during the past six months. Miss Gill is a member of the Winnipeg Branch of the Women's Press Club and the Winnipeg branch of the Toastmistress Club.

The Countrywoman

Proof

And if radio's slim fingers
Can pluck a melody
From the night, and toss it over
A continent or sea;

If the petalled white notes
Of a violin
Are blown across a mountain
Or a city's din;

If songs like crimson roses,
Are culled from thin, blue air,
Why should mortals wonder
If God hears prayer?

—ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

*Noting the marvelous development in
modern means of communication and
a hint as to what the future may hold
in store for us*

by AMY J. ROE

worked out the "dot-dash-space" code which today carries his name, made application in 1832 for a patent of an "electromagnetic recording telegraph." Four years later he demonstrated his crude apparatus based on the principle of the duration or absence of the electric impulse over a circuit, to the U.S. president and his cabinet. It was the Italian inventor Marconi who put wireless telegraphy on a commercial basis in 1895.

Alexander Bell, born 1847, inventor and physicist, a Scot, trained at Edinburgh and London universities, moved because of ill health with his father's family to Canada in 1870. Two years later he opened a school for the training of teachers of the deaf in Boston and gave instruction in the mechanics of speech, later becoming professor of vocal physiology at the Boston University. In 1876 Bell exhibited an apparatus, embodying his study of electricity, carrying the sound of a human voice—this invention with improvements and modifications became the modern telephone. He died in 1922 at the age of 75 and his final resting place was a high cliff at his Canadian summer home where he died, overlooking the lovely seacoast area near Baddeck, N.S.

Thomas A. Edison, of Dutch-Scottish parents in Ohio, born the same year as Bell but who lived until 1931. As a boy he had less opportunity for education. He had only a few months of formal public school, leaving to make his living selling newspapers at the age of 12 and later to work as a telegraph operator. He was a natural inventor of high order and assisted the Bell Company laboratories with improvements on the telephone and in experiments with light. Numbered among his many inventions was a carbon arc in a vacuum, which gave light for 40 hours. In 1877 he applied for right to the U.S. Patents Office for a "phonograph or speaking machine." The sound piece was an upright horn, the records were of wax compound and the mechanism at first was a hand crank.

TODAY we accept as a matter of course the sound system in lecture room or large convention hall or note, perhaps, with some curiosity, a man sitting quietly beside a small machine taking down a tape recording of the speaker's words for a later playback on radio or for the hearing of larger number of students. We are accustomed to the amplifiers which boost the volume of sound—to the principles of Hi-Fi record players equipped with several "speakers" designed to capture all notes, both high and low, and mingle them so that we sense a new dimension in sound. In fact, sound has become big business and sales of all types of equipment is booming.

Within the past decade has come the "transistor"—a device which the electric engineer labors to explain in terms which can be understood by the lay person—"a device that does much the same thing as a radio tube, has no vacuum, creates no heat, no moving parts, is very compact and light." A veteran radio man spoke of it as "the mighty midget" and showed us one—a little larger than a small piece of pencil, looking rather like a piece of dull plastic with two short fine wires protruding. This miniature device results from an extraction and refinement of rare metal elements, made possible by advanced modern techniques. It means, among other things, smaller and lighter-weight equipment with gain rather than loss in power, small batteries in portable radios of pocket or purse size. It has already revolutionized hearing aids as

it can be built into an ear frame of the average pair of glasses.

Fortunately we do not need to understand electrical devices in order to make use of and to enjoy the benefits they bring us. The scientist gives them a name, simplified so that we can describe them and remember them. The trade popularizes them and competes to bring them to our attention. Our use of them has been made possible by the great and widespread development and distribution of electrical power within recent years. Canada is one of the most richly endowed natural power sources countries in the world.

Of the *electron*, the Encyclopedia Britannica states: "One of the most important generalizations of all time is that of the electrical constitution of matter for this conception underlies practically the whole of the 20th century physics . . . It is as difficult to determine when a particular conception (of science) takes place as it is to fix the instant at which the babe acquires consciousness . . . It is a process of growth, each experimenter adding a little to the structure reared by his predecessors. There is nothing in the history of science that illustrates this process more beautifully than does the history of the development of the electrical constitution of matter."

And again in part on *Positive and Negative Charges*: "What then is electricity? Of its ultimate nature we know very little, precisely as we know very little of the ultimate nature of matter, or of the ether, or of mind, or indeed of the ultimate nature of anything. Science does not deal with ultimates but rather with relations observed or observable phenomena." V

Music in Memory

A FITTING, gentle note was added to the unfolding story of how churches today are using "sound" equipment to add grace to their service. It comes from Winkler, a southern Manitoba town of some 2,200 inhabitants with five Mennonite churches serving various denominations, an interdenominational Bible School and a Home for the Aged.

It concerns Miss Annie E. Peters, second youngest of a family of ten, who died May 3, 1952, at the age of 46, while in Kansas, U.S.A., visiting three of her brothers. Her life had not been an easy one. She was stricken with tuberculosis of the spine at the age of 14, and was rather badly crippled and suffered much pain. Later on, after a year of treatment by a Chicago doctor, she enjoyed comparative good health. She devoted herself to the care of her parents during their last years. Her father died in 1937, her mother pre-deceased her by five months. One sister and her daughter perished in the severe snowstorm of March 15, 1941, another died in 1954—leaving one sister and six brothers to mourn Annie Peters' passing.

Leaving a sizable estate and having no dependants, the will which she had made directed that funds in her estate be divided into three equal parts: one going to foreign missions of the Mennonite Brethren Church of North America; one part to go to other foreign missions; and the third part to good will organizations. Included in this last group were: a dispensary for the Sudan Interior Mission, a Bible School for the Sudan United Mission and a Leprosarium for the Congo Inland Mission—all in South Africa.

The will directed that her brother, Frank E. Peters, farmer at Winkler, be named her executor with full discretionary powers in administering her estate. Further beneficiaries included under the title of "good will organizations" were: the local Mennonite Brethren Church, the Bible School, the Hospital and the Home for the Aged at Winkler.

The memorial selected, for which she had provided the funds, was a (Please turn to page 44)

TODAY, if we wish to communicate with relatives, friends or business people living at a distance we write a letter which is speeded on its way across continent or ocean by airplane, in a matter of hours. If the subject is urgent we telegraph or call by long distant telephone. Seldom do we pause to marvel at how the handicap of distance has been conquered!

If we want news of events, information, or to listen in on some important discussion, we twirl a dial, set another at a desired number and presto! We are set on the desired program. Some may remember the early radios powered by dry-cell batteries, the earphones and the screeches and howls as the "cat's whiskers" sought out the most sensitive spot on the crystal tuning.

Pity then a man of ancient times wishing to communicate with his fellows at a distance! He would raise a shell or a horn to his lips, hoping to increase the carrying range of his voice. That range was limited by the power of his lungs, the timber of his voice as well as upon certain weather features. If his fellows were beyond range of voice, then he might resort to making smoke or flag signals to convey, in a pre-arranged code, the message of alarm or good news which he wished to deliver. But this means was limited to visual range.

When the ancient wanted music to soothe lonely hours or to charm others, he blew upon a reed or pipe, having learned that broken reeds or pipes of various lengths and with certain stops would produce loud or soft tones, low or high notes accordingly. The effects he secured came from breath power and his skill in selection and management of the pipes.

We may make music for ourselves by learning to play one or more of the marvelously designed instruments available today: organ, piano, violin, harp or other of the stringed or wind instruments. With practically no effort we can make it available in our homes by turning to a long-record player or radio and listening to symphony, opera, concert, dance and jazz band—no matter how remote our dwelling may be; to a television if we are fortunate enough to own a receiving set and are within range of a TV broadcasting circuit.

THIS rich heritage of means of communication of ideas and music is ours to enjoy. It is much more recent in discovery and development than we perhaps realize. The basic means and devices been invented and improved within the past century and a half, the most amazing within the past 40 years. We are now advancing rapidly into an electronic era, when further and greater changes will come in work habits and social patterns of human living. It is well that we should pause to regard the special lustre gathered around the names of a few men, whose ideas and inventions made possible the sending of signals, of the human voice and other sounds across vast distance by means of under-sea cables, land-strung towers and wires, through air by wireless beams.

An American, Samuel P. Morse, educated and trained as an artist but who turned inventor and

The article here presented comes out of the author's practical experience and as such should be helpful to others who love plants. Eva Beckett starting in as an amateur observer-naturalist has turned her years of experience to good account. She has made a name and a place for herself as a naturalist, photographer and writer in depicting and interpreting the northlands. Her articles about the plants, flowers, fruits and the birds of the windswept tundra of the bleak, treeless coast of the Hudson Bay have won the attention and interest of readers of The Country Guide and other publications. With an eye for drama, color and beauty of small detail as well as the larger sweep of scene, she brings her readers into an intimate circle of understanding. In this article we gain an understanding of her great care in handling plants

Eva Beckett with camera, afield at Churchill.



HAVE you ever thought of collecting specimens of the wild-flowers and uncultivated plants on your farm? Plants that thrive in the pastures and woodlots, along the roadsides, and in the ditches? Some, perhaps, that you have never even noticed, let alone learned their names. The making of such a collection—your own herbarium—can be an enjoyable and rewarding hobby.

True, it will take time and patience. But where is the hobby that doesn't? This one may begin, if you wish, as a personal hobby, or a project for the children of the family, or, better still,

the time for collecting plant specimens but it is almost certain to be stormy winter weather long before you have finished mounting them and getting them all identified. In winter, too, there is often more time to study specimens at leisure and for hunting up reference material on them.

The preparation of a herbarium will entail three major steps: (1) collecting the plants; (2) pressing and drying them; (3) mounting and labeling them. The equipment for all this may be as simple, or as professional, as you wish. It is all to the good if you have a botanist's vasculum in which

press. The usual field press consists of two wooden frames, about 12 by 18 inches in width and length, one for the front and one for the back. These are generally made of thin slats fastened with short screws to form a lattice. Between the frames, and cut in the same size, are pieces of corrugated cardboard for backing, and blotters for receiving the plants. Additional pieces of corrugated cardboard interspersed with the blotters will provide air spaces that will hasten the drying of plants and do much to prevent molding. Finally, two strong straps, or pieces of light rope, pulled

nicely shaped specimens, and bring back the whole plant. Roots, stalk and flower are all important for a good herbarium specimen. Dig up the plants with a small trowel, gently shake all soil from their roots, and spread them carefully in the collecting container. A piece of kleenex tissue, or waxed paper, over them aids in keeping them fresh and also simplifies your task when it comes time to separate the plants and put them in the press. It is best, too, not to collect a great number of specimens at one time for, when you return from your field trip, the slow, painstaking task of putting them all in the press still awaits you.

Remember, too, that some day, perhaps months after you have done your collecting, you will be placing a label on each sheet of mounted specimens. This label should record briefly the date of collection, the name of the plant, the locality in which it was found, and something about its habitat, that whether it grew in rich humus in the woods, on the damp gravel bank of a creek, or elsewhere. To make sure this information is accurate, you will find it easier to carry a small notebook and write up notes at the time of collecting than to depend on memory.

Much of the beauty and success of your herbarium will depend on the care you take in pressing the plants. This may take considerable time and patience but if you are artistically, as well as botanically, inclined it should prove a labor of love too. A pair of tweezers will aid you greatly as you

Making a Herbarium Can Be Fun

the whole family group may participate in it. Certainly, if there is sustained adult interest, the project is more apt to thrive. Indeed, the chances are that it will grow by leaps and bounds, and that the confines of your own farm soon will not hold you in your eager quest for new and exciting plants.

Do not believe for a minute that the making of a herbarium is a summertime recreation only. Summer is

to collect specimens, and blotters and a proper press in which to dry them. But, lacking these, you can still do an excellent job with very simple improvised equipment. A shallow covered basket with firm handle is a good substitute for a vasculum, while pieces of heavy building paper, or even old newspapers, weighted down with a flat stone will take the place of a press.

If you are handy with tools, it is an easy matter to make your own

tightly around the frame, will keep them and their contents under pressure.

Some collectors like to take their press afield when collecting specimens and to put these between blotters as soon as collected. However, this is not really necessary for, with exception of a few fragile plants, such as ferns, that wither and curl quickly, most specimens will keep in reasonably good condition for several hours if covered from sun and air. Then, all the gleanings of your field trip may be put in the press at one time.

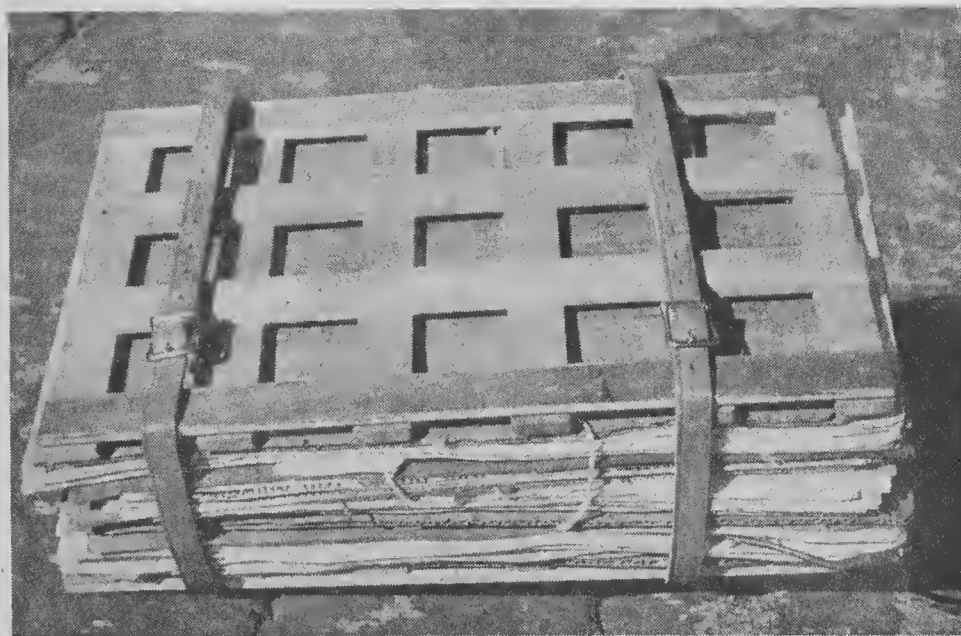
Now, a word as to when and what to collect. If at all possible, gather specimens on a dry day. They will keep their color better and dry more readily than those collected on a wet day or just after heavy rain. A good herbarium sheet should show a plant species both in flower and in fruit. (It may, of course, be necessary to use two sheets for this if the specimens are large.) Collecting such specimens will entail at least two visits in the season to each plant station, one when the plant is in flower, and the other when it has gone to seed.

It is a good plan to collect in duplicate, one specimen for your own herbarium, and the other to send away in case you need the help of a botanist to identify the plant. Select

spread the specimens, one by one, between the blotters. It is important now to arrange the plant attractively, spreading out crumpled leaves and petals and straightening wilted stalks. For the shape it takes in the press is the one it will have on the final sheet.

When the last plant has been smoothed into place and straps are buckled tightly around the frames, the press should hang in warm dry air. For the faster the plants dry, the better they retain their natural color. Lacking a professional dryer, you can always hang the press over a radiator, or from a hook in the ceiling above the kitchen stove, or somewhere out-of-doors if the day is warm and sunny.

To forestall any such catastrophe as having these specimens bleach, darken or mold, be sure to open the press in about 24 hours' time and examine the contents. If the plants, especially those with large leaves and juicy stalks, do not appear to be drying quickly enough, change the papers in which they are pressed for fresh dry ones. It may be necessary to do this again the next day if the atmosphere is unusually humid or the plants very moist. But it is better to take every precaution at this stage than to have all the trouble of making another collection. (Please turn to page 42)



Field press of thin slats lattice frames, with packing and tightened straps.

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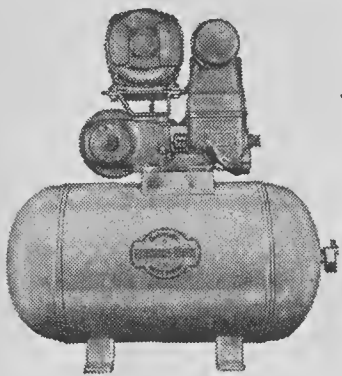
on
INSTALLATION
COST



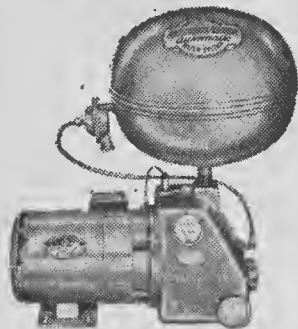
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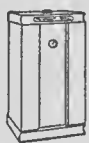
Model 555
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Cool Foods for Hot Days

Some tips for easily prepared hot-weather meals and recipes for uncooked dainties and desserts

by PHYLLIS A. THOMSON

COOL foods give lagging appetites a lift in hot, sultry weather. Foods that can be prepared and served without first having to be cooked are especially appealing to busy housewives. Even if foods do require some cooking, there are ways to make the task more pleasant and to keep both the cook and kitchen cool and comfortable.

Dinners may be partly prepared in the cool of the morning, so that only a quick heating is necessary prior to serving. Take advantage of any cool days to make complete dinners which can be quick-frozen until needed. Then only a few minutes' heating is required before serving. Cold cooked potatoes and hard-boiled eggs kept on hand are ideal for salads and main dishes. Crisp lettuce salads and cold meats are good standbys for hot weather meals, especially when served directly from the refrigerator. To insure a cool salad, the serving plates themselves can be refrigerated.

Entertaining in hot weather usually poses a problem because a special meal or dessert is usually required. During the summer months why not treat guests to a dessert party? The desserts can be as simple or intricate as you wish. Since no cooking is required, they can be completely prepared in advance and there is no last-minute bustle to combine ingredients or to add finishing touches. The hostess can be as fresh and relaxed as her guests and enjoy every minute of the party. Uncooked slices, dainties and cakes are a pleasant change from the usual baked varieties. Try serving frosted lemonade or a fruit punch to complete the cool picture.

Although these foods are ideal for summer eating, they are equally satisfactory at any season. Hostesses rely on them because they are quick and easy to make. And even more important, the results are always good. So try some of these recipes; we hope you'll like them as much as we do.

Coffee Cream Souffle.

2 envelopes un-flavored gelatin	$\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. salt
$\frac{1}{3}$ c. cold double-strength coffee	$1\frac{1}{2}$ c. creamed cottage cheese
$2\frac{1}{2}$ c. hot, double-strength coffee	2 egg yolks
1 c. sugar, divided	1 T. brandy flavoring
	2 c. heavy cream
	2 egg whites

Soften gelatin in cold coffee and dissolve in hot coffee. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ c. sugar. Stir until dissolved and chill until syrupy. Meanwhile press cottage cheese through sieve. Add egg yolks and beat 3 minutes. Add gelatin mixture and beat in. Whip cream and fold in. Beat egg whites until they form soft peaks and add remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ c. sugar and salt slowly, continuing to beat. Fold two mixtures together gently. Let stand at room temperature until mixture will mound in spoon. Meanwhile, bind a double strip of aluminum foil firmly around 1-qt. casserole, extending it 2 inches above top rim of dish. Spoon gelatin mixture into dish. Chill until firm. Remove strip. If desired, garnish top with grated unsweetened chocolate. Makes 8 to 10 servings.

Festive Cherry Mold

2 pkgs. cherry-flavored gelatin	$1\frac{1}{4}$ c. fruit juices (cherry and grapefruit)
$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. ginger (optional)	1 c. canned pitted black cherries
Dash salt	$1\frac{1}{2}$ c. drained diced grapefruit
$2\frac{1}{4}$ c. hot water	
$\frac{1}{2}$ c. broken pecans	

Dissolve flavored gelatin, ginger and salt in hot water. Add fruit juices. Chill until slightly thickened. Fold in fruits and nuts. Pour into 2-qt. mold. Chill until firm. Unmold. Garnish with sweetened whipped cream and additional fruit. Makes 10 to 12 servings.

Demetria's Downfall

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. butter	1 can crushed pineapple, drained
$1\frac{1}{2}$ c. icing sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. diced candied ginger
2 eggs	
$\frac{1}{2}$ pt. heavy cream	
1 pkg. (25) vanilla wafers	

Cream butter until light and fluffy. Add sugar gradually while creaming. Add eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. Cool. Whip cream and fold in. Crush vanilla wafers. In 12 parfait glasses, alternate layers of wafer crumbs, custard and pineapple. Top each with a few pieces of candied ginger. Chill for several hours or overnight before serving.



A cool, rich ice cream pie with chocolate crust makes a delicious dessert.



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Sundae Pie

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 pkg. chocolate wafers (36) | 1 small can ($\frac{3}{4}$ c. evaporated milk) |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. melted butter | 1 qt. vanilla ice cream |
| 2 squares unsweetened chocolate | 1 c. whipping cream |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sugar | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. chopped walnuts |
| 1 T. butter | |

Crush cookies to fine crumbs with rolling pin and add melted butter. Mix well. Press around sides and bottom of 9-inch pie pan. Chill. Melt chocolate over hot water and stir in sugar and 1 T. butter. Add evaporated milk slowly. Cook over hot water, stirring occasionally, until thickened. Chill. Fill pie shell with ice cream and spread chocolate mixture over the top. Whip cream and spoon over surface of pie. Sprinkle with walnuts. Serve at once or store in freezer or freezer compartment of refrigerator until ready to serve. Serves 6.

Royal Roundups

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 4 c. frosted cereal flakes | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. light corn syrup |
| 1 pkg. instant chocolate pudding | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. coarsely chopped pecans |

Measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. sugar frosted cereal flakes into large wide bowl. Combine with pecans. Crush remaining flakes slightly. Set aside. Add pudding mix to corn syrup, stirring until well blended; pour over frosted flakes and pecans, mixing lightly until well coated. Drop by teaspoonfuls into crushed flakes, rolling until coated. Press lightly together. Let stand until hardened. Yield: 3 dozen cookies about 1 inch in diameter.

Chocolate Slice

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. butter | 2 c. graham wafer crumbs |
| 5 T. white sugar | 1 c. coconut |
| 5 T. cocoa | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. chopped nuts |
| 1 egg, beaten | |
| 1 tsp. vanilla | |

Place softened butter, sugar, cocoa, egg and vanilla in bowl and set over warm water. Stir until mixture is consistency of custard. Mix wafers, nuts and coconut together and add. Pack into ungreased 8-inch pan. Then spread with:

Cream 4 T. butter. Combine 3 T. milk with 4 T. vanilla custard powder and add to butter. Mix in 2 c. sifted icing sugar. Spread over mixture and allow to harden. Cover with 4 squares unsweetened chocolate mixed with 1 T. butter. Spread evenly and chill.

Marshmallow Roll

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 18 double graham wafers | 1 8-oz. pkg. shredded coconut |
| 1 jar maraschino cherries | 1 pkg. marshmallows |
| 1 can sweetened condensed milk | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. almonds |

Blanch almonds, cut lengthwise into thin shreds. Cut marshmallows into quarters with scissors dipped in warm water. Pour cherry juice over marshmallows and allow to soften a little. Crush graham wafers and then mix all ingredients together. Make into 6 rolls and cover with more crushed graham wafers . . . just enough to coat. Wrap each roll separately in waxed paper and store in refrigerator until ready to cut and serve.

No-Time Chocolate Fingers

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1 c. butter | 12 marshmallows, halved |
| 1 c. sugar | $\frac{3}{4}$ c. walnuts, chopped |
| 4 T. cocoa | $\frac{1}{2}$ pkg. (15 double) graham wafers |
| 2 eggs, slightly beaten | |
| 1 tsp. vanilla | |

Melt butter, add sugar, cocoa and slightly beaten eggs, stir well, bringing to a bubbling simmer. Simmer 1 minute. Add vanilla. Coarsely break graham wafers, mix with marshmallow in large bowl. Add cocoa mixture to marshmallows and graham wafers, blend well. Press into a 9-inch square cake pan. Chill well, then cut in fingers. Makes 3 dozen fingers.



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ALMOND TWISTS

Measure into bowl

1 cup lukewarm water

Stir in

2 teaspoons granulated sugar

Sprinkle with contents of

2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

Cream

$\frac{1}{3}$ cup butter or margarine

Blend in

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar

$1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt

Blend in, part at a time

2 well-beaten eggs

Add the yeast mixture and

1 teaspoon vanilla

Stir in

2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour

and beat until smooth and elastic.

Work in an additional

$2\frac{1}{4}$ cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board; knead until smooth and elastic; place in greased bowl. Brush

top of dough with melted shortening. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour.

Meantime prepare and combine

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup finely-crushed cracker crumbs

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup blanched almonds, finely-ground

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup granulated sugar

1 slightly-beaten egg

2 tablespoons water

$1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons almond extract

Punch down dough. Turn out and halve the dough; set one portion aside to shape later. Roll one portion into a 12-inch square. Spread $\frac{2}{3}$ of square with half the crumb mixture. Fold plain third of dough over crumb mixture, then fold remaining third over top—making 3 layers of dough and 2 of filling. Cut rectangle into 18 strips. Twist each strip twice; place on greased cookie sheet. Press 2 or 3 blanched almonds into filling of each twist. Brush with melted butter or margarine; sprinkle with sugar. Shape second portion of dough in same manner. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 20 to 25 mins. Yield: 36 twists.

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What's for Dinner, Mom?

Sometimes Mom wonders too. It's not always easy to think up new ideas to satisfy those appetites, which seem to need satisfying at all hours of the day. If you've tried any of The Country Guide recipes lately, or any of our homemaking ideas, why not let us have your comments at The Country Guide, Winnipeg 2, Man.



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Tall glasses of cool, frosted lemonade really hit the spot on warm days.

A TRAY of frosty, fruit drinks served under a shady tree is a most welcome sight on a sunny summer day. Fortunately, the most refreshing coolers are among the simplest to make. Lemonade, one of the favorites can be served plain or dressed up for special occasions. It can be prepared in a jiffy from fresh lemon, canned juice or simply by adding water to frozen lemonade concentrate. Other citrus juices, coffee, tea, chocolate syrup and carbonated liquids can be used to advantage in summer drinks.

Ice-cold beverages can be more than just thirst quenchers. With added fruit syrup, milk or ice cream they can be nutritious as well. The fruit base can be made ahead of time and stored in the refrigerator to use as needed. Another aid for quick service is a sugar syrup made with equal parts of sugar and water. This can also be refrigerated until required.

For festive occasions a large, beautiful punch bowl filled with refreshing beverage is sure to attract guests. Any frosty drink can be used but special punches are especially good. For fruit garnishes, sliced oranges and lemons with notched edges are attractive; floating mint leaves and colored ice cubes look particularly refreshing. But whatever beverage you serve, a cool, sparkling touch is essential.

Orange Cooler

2 c. orange juice	1 c. ginger ale
¼ c. lemon juice	2 T. honey
¼ c. maraschino juice	1 pt. vanilla ice cream

Mix fruit juices and ginger ale; add honey and mix well. Chill thoroughly. Add ice cream. Serve in chilled glasses and top with fresh orange slices. Makes 5-6 glasses.

Pink Lemonade

¾ c. lemon juice	¼ c. crushed berries OR
¾ c. sugar	2 T. cherry juice
4 c. water	
8-10 ice cubes	

Squeeze lemons to make ¾ c. juice. Add sugar and stir to dissolve. Pour into pitcher with ice cubes and water. Stir in fruit or juice. Makes 4-5 tall glasses. Garnish with slices of orange or lemon and serve with fancy striped straws.

Amber Delight

Combine 4 c. hot tea with 1 c. of sugar, 1 c. fresh lemon juice and 1 qt. of orange juice. Add 4 tins apricot nectar (12-oz. size). Chill. Just before serving, add 3 qts. of ginger ale. Garnish with lemon slices. Serves 45-50.

Orange Blossom Punch

Combine 6 c. fresh orange juice, 1 c. lemon juice, ½ c. maraschino cherry or raspberry juice, 4 c. water or ginger ale and ½ c. sugar. Add lots of ice cubes and citrus fruit garnishes. Makes 25-30 punch cups.

Sugar Syrup

1 c. water	1 c. granulated sugar
Pinch salt	

Boil together in an open saucepan for 5 minutes. Cool and store in refrigerator. Use 1¼ tsp. to replace 1 tsp. sugar in cold drinks.

Mocha Syrup

1 c. sugar	¼ tsp. salt
¾ c. cocoa	1¼ c. hot coffee

Combine sugar, cocoa and salt. Add coffee. Beat until smooth. Simmer for 5 minutes. Cool and store in tightly covered container in refrigerator. Use in coffee-milk drinks. Makes 3 cups.

Frosted Coffee

1 c. cold milk	3 T. Mocha Syrup
----------------	------------------

Combine ingredients by beating or shaking until frothy. Pour into chilled glasses. Sprinkle with nutmeg, if desired. Makes 1 serving.

Mocha Nog

2 T. Mocha Syrup	½ tsp. salt
1 egg	½ tsp. vanilla
1 c. milk	

Beat all ingredients together until foamy. Chill and serve. Makes 1 serving.

Pink Spice

6 small bottles	10 cloves
ginger ale	4 tsp. lemon juice
½ c. currant jelly	4 lemon slices
½ c. water	

Empty 2 bottles ginger ale into freezing tray and freeze. Chill remaining ginger ale. Heat currant jelly, water and cloves in small saucepan; combine to make a syrup. Cool; remove cloves and add lemon juice. To serve: shave or crack carbonated beverage ice and place in tall glasses. Pour ¼ c. syrup over ice in each glass. Garnish glasses with lemon slices. Serve together with chilled ginger ale. Serves 4.

Camping Comforts

Small things may add much to your holiday pleasure and satisfaction

by ELLA E. HALL

IF transportation of equipment is not one of your major problems in camping this year you will find that a discarded wash boiler resting on stones a foot or two from the ground will make an excellent oven in which to bake puddings, bread, cake and beans. Meat and fish may also be roasted in it. Allow the beans to bake slowly eight or ten hours over a moderate fire.

Asbestos cloth or paper laid over the top and ends and against the back of the boiler, held in place by the stones if necessary, will help to hold the heat. Avoid too hot a fire as then the solder on the boiler may melt. A pair of flap or strap hinges rivetted on to hold the cover in place is suggested.

An old card table cut in half and hinged and covered with oilcloth is convenient for outings. Straps with a handle such as school children use for carrying books, serve to keep it closed and provide a handle. Two card tables used out-of-doors can be joined and made firmer by setting the adjacent legs in two tin cans. Indoors the same results can be obtained by winding cellulose tape around the pairs of legs.

If you want to light a fire without trouble or muss, save a large cinder from a previous fire and soak it overnight in coal oil. Place the cinder on newspaper, at the center of your fire site when you wish to light a fire and then pile on the wood. Put a lighted match to the paper and the cinder will burn until the wood is alight.

If using a tent for camping this year, try to avoid the usual hazards of someone tripping over the tent pegs at night. Give each peg a coat or two of white paint, to make them easier to see at night and to find, when you are breaking camp.

If planning the workless picnic—with no dishes, no tableware and no cooking apparatus, then sandwiches, hard-cooked eggs and fresh fruit are the staples. Vary this by dropping the eggs after cooking into some spiced pickle vinegar left over from your recently opened jar of pickles. Do this the day before. By the time you arrive at the picnic they have taken on the flavor of the vinegar, they are ready to snatch from the frig at the last minute of packing. In order not to forget those last items write yourself a little note the night before as a reminder. You will need a vacuum bottle of tea or coffee or a galvanized pail of ice cubes, insulated on the outside with newspaper to keep soft drinks cool. Lemonade would be a happy change.

There is the do-it-yourself picnic, where the sliced bread, butter, tuna fish or other sandwich filling, cheese or meat spreads, lettuce and tomatoes are set out on the table. As the party gathers around, they will all make

their own sandwiches. This entails a bit of ingenuity in putting the mustard, ketchup and spreads in light, tightly covered containers. Such containers are a good investment as they can be used repeatedly at home in many ways. For picnic use, they should be filled the night before.

Vegetables can be made ready at home and carried in cellophane bags. Then you can mix the salad right on the spot.

When preparing a hot dish to take along on a picnic, line the pan first with heavy aluminum foil. If I don't happen to have the heavy in the house, I use double thick regular foil. Fill and cook the food as usual. Then upon reaching the picnic spot the dish may be reheated and served. The cleanup job is quick and easy, for all that you have to do is throw away the soiled foil.

You can save much dishwashing and scouring if you rub a cake of soap over the bottom of the kettles and skillets you use while out camping, cooking over an open fire. The smoke stains will vanish as you wash the kettle as the soap prevents them from burning on.

An electric kettle protected by crumpled paper packing, carried in a clean flour sack is a wonderful boon to many on camping and touring trips. It proves its worth when father wants shaving water before breakfast, or for that early coffee on a chilly morning. If the camp cottage or motel has power installation you will find many uses for the kettle. Carry a few envelopes of instant coffee or chocolate, which can quickly be brewed, when swimmers arrive back, shivering from their early swim.

If on a long tour by car, where daily mileage counts you will be well advised to make some advance preparations for a quick picnic lunch stop. This can be done right after breakfast before the food and equipment are packed. Sandwiches may be made and the vacuum bottle filled with hot coffee or tea.

You will probably plan to have at least one hot meal a day in a restaurant. If you are travelling with youngsters, this may well be the evening meal when there is no more travelling for the day. Try to make the restaurant stop at an hour when it is not crowded. It is a good trick for one parent to enter the eating place, glance over the menu items and order for the whole family. Then when the table is ready the youngsters come in, are served without delay or the usual fuss of trying to get children to make up their minds what they want to eat, which sometimes can be very wearing on the parents' nerves. Thus the meal can be eaten quickly and in peace and the children afterwards taken for a walk to release pent-up energy before settling down for the night.

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Listen, Friend

It is an art but not easily acquired

by MAY RICHSTONE

"BE my friend," the poet said, "and teach me to be thine." Permit me to revise that request to read, "Be my friend, but listen to me wisely."

For listening, my friend, is an art. There is no art in permitting the sound waves of my voice to assail your eardrums, if it's only that and nothing more. There's not much friendship involved in a far-away glance and an absent mind. At its best, listening involves tact, warmth, patience and judicious insight. Since this is a tall order, the best kind of listening is rare.

But I run into the worst kind at every turn. No sooner have I opened my mouth than one of my friends interposes, "That reminds me . . ." And since I sing the praises of the art of listening, this is my cue to display the warmth and interest I had hoped to receive. Does my friend note that I'm not wearing a distant look? She does not. Does she appreciate the fact that I wouldn't dream of interrupting her? She does not. Listening is an art which apparently she neither appreciates nor practises.

But when a listener is too good, that's worse. I'm always on guard with another of my friends. In the role of listener, she's charm personified. Skillfully she asks questions, sympathetically she encourages confidence, subtly she implies that this is fascinating stuff with which I'm regaling her. Carried away by the beauty of my voice and the profundity of my

thoughts, I sound to myself like Socrates. By the time I remember to clamp my mouth shut, it's too late. I have talked not wisely but too much.

So a good listener ought also to know when to turn a deaf ear, when it's a good idea to usurp the conversation. If you're my friend, you'll call a halt because of the quality of my conversation as well as the quantity. My own judgment should apply the brakes, perhaps. But how often I've talked in spite of my better judgment. So stop me if I seem to be divulging things I shouldn't; items which I would infinitely prefer to have kept to myself. Stop me before I resent having given myself away. Stop me and I'll be grateful to you for knowing when not to listen.

But a special brand of listening is required in times of stress. Talking to a friend helps us untangle our thoughts and understand our emotions better. This is the time to listen like a therapist, without passing judgment, without trying to impose advice. Your suggestions may help me explore avenues of solution to my problem. Your optimism may disclose areas I have been viewing too darkly. Your loyalty will be moral support.

The qualifications of a good listener aren't acquired overnight. But neither are any other qualifications. Our friends are happy to provide plenty of opportunity for practise in developing the art. And the better we listen, the more we are valued as a truly fine conversationalist. V

Making Herbarium Can Be Fun

Continued from page 36

When these specimens have dried thoroughly they may be taken from the press and stowed between newspapers in a cool dry place until such time as you are ready to mount them. The press is now ready for your next field trip, probably to a botanically unexplored corner of the farm where interesting new plants may be found. Thus, all too quickly the time for collecting slips by. But what a stack of lovely specimens to mount when summer is done!

Mounting your specimens is a most rewarding task, and one that may be done at leisure. Not only do you have the joy of seeing your carefully selected, well-pressed herbarium specimens in their final stage of preparation, but, as you handle each one and scent its fragrance, memory transports you to the time and place in which you collected it.

Glue your specimens, or fasten them with narrow strips of gummed paper to white mounting sheets. Only members of one species should be mounted on a sheet, and only one side of the sheet used. A child's collection may be mounted on the pages of a large scrapbook, but for a more professional-looking herbarium use the

regulation white mounting sheets. The standard size of these is 11½ by 16½ inches. Arrange the specimens as attractively as possible on each sheet, remembering to leave space (approximately three by five inches) in the lower right-hand corner for the label.

Various kinds of labels are to be had at any good stationery shop, or you may prefer to make your own labels, either typing the necessary data or doing it in your own handwriting or printing. If there is any doubt in your mind as to the identity of a plant, send the duplicate specimen to the Department of Agriculture in the Legislative Building of your own province or to the National Museum in Ottawa, and the name will be supplied.

With mounting completed and labels pasted on, the sheets should be placed in folders, the grasses in one, sedges in another, and so on. File them in a cupboard or box, according to their classification. In this way you will be able to locate any sheet at a moment's notice.

Does this sound like a big task? It need not be if you spread the work over the whole year, or several years for that matter. And just think of all the fun you will have on your field trips, of pleasant rivalries if you work in a team, and the grand feeling of achievement as you build up your own herbarium! V

With Autumn in Mind



No. 1917—Misses and women 5' 3" and under will appreciate this one-piece pleated dress and jacket, styled smartly for appearance at a fall wedding or church affairs. Sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½. Dress and jacket in size 18½ require 5½ yards 36" fabric. Price 50 cents.

No. 1824—Comfy pyjamas, gathered at wrist and ankle, can be decorated with angel-face applique which comes with pattern. Also included are patterns for long nightgown, and shortie nightgown with fancy pants. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Size 3 requires 2¾ yards 36" fabric. Price 35 cents.

No. 2065—Prettiest dress at early autumn parties can be this Empire-waisted bouffant which changes identity at the drop of a jacket. Neckline can be demure with jacket, or décollete with slim straps and banded bodice. Pert cummerbund cinches the waist. Sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18. In size 14, view 1 requires 5¾ yards 36" material; view 2 dress requires 4⅝ yards 36" fabric. Price 50 cents.

No. 1782—Tabs are fashion news this season, and this pattern presents three versions in blouses suitable for school wear. Pictured are overblouse with tab neckline through which a gay scarf has been run, and a jaunty stripe with simple neckline and sleeve pocket. Also included are design featuring tab front with peter-pan collar, and a jabot with lace-trimmed peter-pan collar. All are simple to make. Sizes: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. View 1 in size 14 requires 1⅜ yards 36" fabric; view 2 requires 1 yard 54" material. Price 35 cents.

No. 1688—Accompanying "whiz-wrap" skirt just wraps around and buttons front or back. The school-bound teenager can make it up in a jiffy. Waist sizes: 24, 24½, 25, 25½, 26, 27, 28, 30. Size 26 requires 2 yards 54" fabric. Price 35 cents.

No. 1503—Two patterns in one . . . a full-skirted dress, trimmed at the waist with ribbon bows, and a simply styled coat. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Size 3 in dress requires 1⅝ yards 36" fabric; coat requires 2 yards 36" fabric. Price 35 cents.

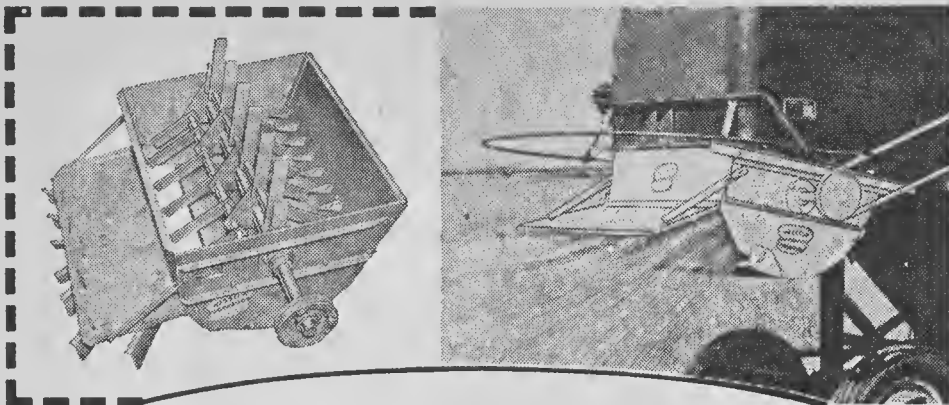
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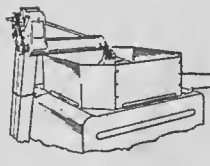
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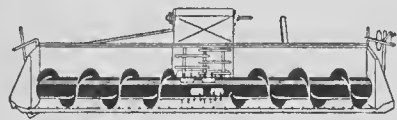


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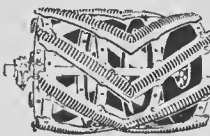
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Countrywoman

Continued from page 35

Hammond electric organ, church model H.R. with 40-watt output at a cost of around \$3,500. Later two large amplifiers were placed on the roof. By means of a record-player, chimes ring out, summoning the congregation to morning or evening service in the church which Annie Peters and her family have attended for many years. John Boldt, vocalist staff member of the Bible School, is in charge of the selection of music to be played. After business and shopping places have closed on Saturday evenings, a program of fine music can be heard from the Mennonite Brethren Church.

Mennonite people were allocated 18 townships of land in Manitoba in 1874. There are some 45,000 of their descendants now, with about 6,000 living in the Greater Winnipeg area. They have proved themselves to be thrifty, industrious and progressive, and are noted for their co-operative enterprises, small industries as well as their love of music. The latter quality is amply demonstrated to be of high standard as evidenced by the South-

Lazy fokes's stummucks don't
get tired.—Joel Chandler Harris.

ern Manitoba Musical and Speech Arts Festival held annually in centers such as Steinbach, Altona, Winkler, Morden and Plum Coulee. There church and school choirs, a school symphony orchestra, vocal and instrumental soloists vie in competition toward perfection. One such 'cellist, Reginald Siemens, has made a place for himself in concert work in New York.

So Annie Peters is remembered by organ music! She who knew pain, sorrow, self-sacrifice and denial of many of the natural enjoyments in life has enriched the life of others for many years to come. "Thus," says her brother Frank, "our willingness and desire to make mention of her generous and noble deed. While she lived she did what she could and gave what she had to the glory of God, whom she loved and served."

Farm Income

CANADIAN farm cash income for the first quarter of 1957 shows an increase over the same quarter in the two previous years, amounting to \$119 million over 1955, and \$68 million over 1956. Increases by provinces were quite general, being most notable in the prairie provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and in Ontario. Only Quebec and Nova Scotia showed decreases below 1956. In Prince Edward Island the farm cash income was slightly higher than in 1956, but more than \$1 million below 1955. The combined quarterly income for all provinces was \$598.5 million.

This upward trend in cash income promises a continuation of the increase in net farm income which took place in 1956. Last year farm net income increased by \$150 million over 1955, and stood at \$1.5 billion, which compares with only \$1.1 billion in 1954, when a severe rust epidemic hit prairie grain fields, and seriously cut both yield and grade.

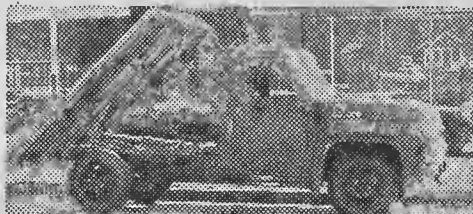
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Seed Growers Meet at Banff

LAST month, the position of the seed grower today was assessed, when over 250 members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association met at the Banff School of Fine Arts for their 1957 annual convention. This year's meeting was a doubly important one, because just about all members agree that the association has reached a point where some reorganization is necessary to meet the wide changes that have taken place in the industry, particularly in the realm of field crops. This has been brought about by a steady shift from wheat to coarse grains, and is associated with a lower per capita consumption of bread, a rising demand for meat products, and a troublesome wheat surplus.

At one stage of the proceedings, the meeting was thrown open to a discussion of proposed changes in the names of the various seed classes to bring them into line with those of the International Seed Growers' Association. Such a move would be a decided advantage in cases where Canadian seed was exported to foreign markets. The new grades would be *Breeders*, *Foundation*, *First Generation Registered*, *Second Generation Registered*, and *Certified* seed, in that order of quality.

To further streamline the seed grades, it has been proposed that regulations allow for a *substandard* classification, which would serve to do away with the present No. 2 and No. 3 Certified grades. Substandard seed would be high quality stock that had suffered a germination loss through frost, drought, or some other physical factor, but was free from weeds or other seeds, which would normally lower its grade. Some members feared the word substandard would frighten off potential buyers of the seed, and suggested that the term *weathered* be applied instead. This, in turn, was rejected by others who insisted that growers should call a spade a spade, but recommended that the stock be labelled substandard only in cases where it was necessary to keep the seed to maintain a valuable line of stock.

The meeting dealt with one issue which could develop into a hot potato as far as the organization is concerned. This involved a recommendation that growers of first generation registered seed be required to restock with new seed after a stated period, to guard against the deterioration that often sets in when one seed line is reproduced again and again for a long time. Although the membership as a whole approved of the idea in principle, there was considerable difference of opinion on how a regulation of this sort would be applied. For one thing, the same restocking period couldn't be used for forage crops as for grain, because most forage crops are perennial in habit and require two years in each generation to produce a crop of seed.

James Farquharson, Zealandia, Saskatchewan, past-president of the Association, gave the feelings of most members when he said, "It's certainly not necessary to replace these stocks



[Paul Horsdal photo]
W. L. Shannon, new secretary-manager chosen by Seed Growers' Association.

every year. Even Registered No. 2, as it stands today, is a very high grade of seed. Anyway, such a ruling would never be followed."

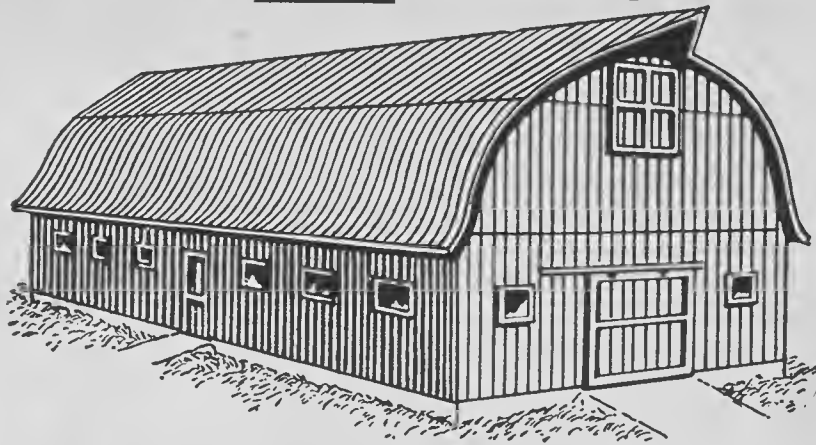
There was some dissatisfaction among members concerning the release of "Parkland" barley by the Canada Department of Agriculture. The amount issued (ten bushels) was too small a quantity to be anything but a nuisance, and some people got the seed who couldn't make proper use of it. It was felt that registered seed growers, at least, should be allowed enough to seed a complete field, or it wouldn't be an economical proposition to grow it.

The action of his department was defended by Dr. D. G. Hamilton, chief, Cereal Crops Division, Experimental Farms Service, Ottawa. "If we let one man have 60 bushels, and another only 10, the farming public would cry favoritism," he said. "We have to make it go as far as it can, between individuals and between areas. After all, these varieties were developed with public funds."

Later, in an address to the meeting, Dr. Hamilton saw the Cereal Crops Division and the C.S.G.A. as partners in the production of high quality seed, the former to breed new varieties, and the latter to multiply these stocks into large volumes of true-to-type seed for general use. Future plans of the division, he explained, called for only one distribution to be made of any new variety, leaving it up to the C.S.G.A. and the Canadian Seed Trade Association to carry the ball from there.

In the annual elections, Dr. E. A. Lods, Macdonald College, P.Q., was re-elected president, and W. L. Shannon, Ottawa, was appointed Secretary-Manager to replace Mr. Wiener. Of the nine directors appointed by the various provincial agriculture departments (Newfoundland as yet doesn't participate in C.S.G.A. activities), there was only one change from last year when Norman F. Putnam, B.C. Field Crops Commissioner, was appointed to replace John Webster as B.C. director.

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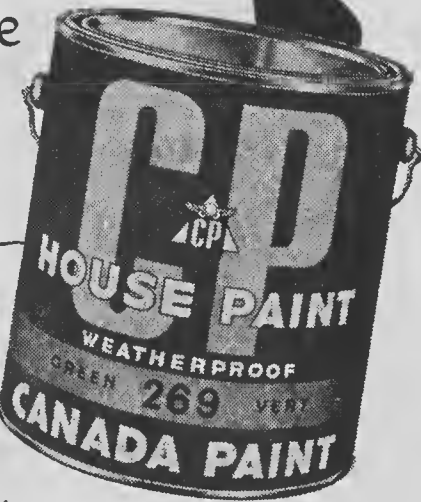
Almost Half a Century

That's how long The Guide has been a part of the Canadian farm scene. So many things have changed in that time. New machines, new crop varieties, new breeding methods, new ways of doing just about everything, have made the farmer's job more and more complicated. Through all this, The Country Guide has changed too, but has never altered its purpose, which is to keep the farmer informed of the important developments as they occur.

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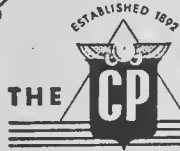
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ALMOST every boy and girl gets a chance to swim during hot weather, whether it be in a pond, lake or river. It's a fine thing to be able to swim. Not only do you get a great deal of pleasure and fun from this sport but someday you may be able to put your swimming ability to the test of saving a person's life. At summer camps lessons in life-saving are given. Perhaps this summer you will add life-saving to the list of things you are able to do.

You can make a sundial on the ground that tells the time. A broom handle makes a good shadow stick. Find a level, sunny place and slant the stick into the ground so that its lower end points south. Use a compass to point the stick true south. Slant the stick to an angle equal to your latitude. You can find your latitude on a globe or map of your area. The protractor in your pencil set will help you slant the shadow stick at the right angle. If your stick is correctly set, its upper end will point to the North Star. Use stones to mark a circle around the stick with the base of the stick as center. Every hour drive a stake along the circle at the point where the shadow falls. If you do this carefully, you will have a good sun clock which will run on Standard Time.

Ann Sankey

Baseball

by EFFIE BUTLER

Hurrah! Now school is over
And vacation days are here;
Bob and I'll get up early
Every morning with a cheer.

We'll pitch and catch 'till breakfast,
And then bat up flies 'till noon . . .
It's good to have a "warm up"
And get into practice soon.

'Cause after dinner every day,
The Cardinals . . . that's Bob's nine . .
Will play a Big League series
For the championship with mine.

The team that's ahead at dark,
They're the champions for the day
My! I'm glad school is over
And we've got time to play.

He loved every stone, tree and streamlet in his forest. Then came the awful day when a monstrous truck, loaded with lumber, came to the woodland. Within a few hours, they had erected a big sign on his property. It had words printed on it, and the picture of a very tall building. Little Rabbit didn't understand any of it.

Joe Crow saw the puzzled cottontail and flew to the fence rail. "It looks as if you'll have to move, Little Rabbit," he said.

Little Rabbit's pink eyes looked into the crow's black face. "What do you mean?" he asked.

Joe sighed. He hated to break the bad news to his little friend, but it had to be done. "It says that they are going to build ten big apartment houses on this land."

Little Rabbit cried out in indignation. "They can't do it," he said. "This is my land. I won't let them come near the place." He stamped a white forepaw angrily.

Joe Crow bit his bill to keep from laughing. He knew that Little Rabbit had always claimed the forest as his own. But Joe knew also that there was nothing the rabbit could do to stop the builders. "In a few days there'll be big steam shovels here. There'll be cement mixers and piles of bricks. There'll be steel beams and hundreds of workmen. I've seen these buildings going up and there's no place for a rabbit around them."

Little Rabbit was not convinced. "They can't do this to me."

But they did it. One morning, to Joe Crow's dismay, he saw the steam shovel cut into the ground in which Little Rabbit had his burrow. The shovel swung upward. Joe saw something small and white wiggling its way out of the dark earth in the shovel. As the shovel emptied, he saw Little Rabbit shake himself and leap to safety. Breathless and afraid, Little Rabbit dashed across the highway. Joe followed him. "Now do you believe me?" asked the crow.

"I give up," sobbed the grimy little fellow. "But what am I going to do?"

"I'd make a complete switch in my way of life, if I were you," said Joe.



Lunch Box

by MARY GRANNAN

FAR away from the noise and the bustle of the city, in a strip of forest land that bordered the highway, there lived a little white rabbit.

Boy and Girl

"The city people are moving out to your forest, so I'd move into their city." Little Rabbit shook his head violently. "Oh, no, Joe. I'd be afraid."

"I have an idea. I'll follow a man home from work every day until I find one who has a nice little boy with a nice backyard. After I find him, I'll tell you the rest of my plan." Joe flew away, leaving Little Rabbit happier than he'd been for weeks.

Joe investigated the men very thoroughly. One evening, four days later, Joe found what he was looking for. A little boy came dashing out of the back door of a pretty house to meet his father. "Hi, Dad," he said. "Did you have a good day?"

"Very good, indeed, Johnny. How about you and Mum?" said the man.

"We had lots of fun," said the little boy. "We worked in the garden, and we went downtown to market. We were looking for a rabbit, but there were none there."

Joe had heard enough. He had found the right boy. The boy wanted a rabbit. He flew back to the building

site and told his plans to the anxious cottontail. "Tomorrow," he said, "we'll watch the man. He'll empty his lunch box at noon. Just before the five o'clock whistle blows, you get into the box. I'll close the lid on you. Don't be afraid. I'll follow right along to see that all goes well."

Joe's plan worked. A half hour later, the little boy came running to meet his father. As usual, he took the lunch box from the car. "It's heavy tonight, Dad. Didn't you eat your lunch?"

"Yes," said his father. "I don't know why it should be heavy. Open it, and see."

Johnny opened the box and squealed. "Oh Daddy, thank you. You brought me my rabbit."

"It looks as if I did," said the bewildered workman. "He's a beauty, isn't he?"

"Yes," said the happy Johnny, as he clasped the happy rabbit in his arms. "I'm going to call him Lunch Box."

Joe Crow laughed merrily and flew away. ✓

Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 65 in series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



Among the high peaks of the Rockies there are few sights nobler than the sudden glimpse of a band of Bighorn rams appearing suddenly on a jutting outcrop above the broken slide-rock. Great curling horns silhouetted against a backdrop of purple peaks and ranges fading into the blue haze of distance give a matchless nobility to these grand animals. Massive bodies, majestic carriage, but above all the steadfast gaze of the piercing, all-knowing golden eyes gives to the mountain rams the incomparable air of proud wisdom that set them apart.

Bighorns and mountains belong together. You will not study sheep in the high solitudes for long before surrendering completely to the witchery and vast beauty of their world of windswept rock and sky.

Bighorn heads may be light or heavy; the horns massive and broomed or slender and outcurved. Heavier heads may be found, but for beauty of form and proportion the head from which two of the accompanying

sketches were made will bear comparison with any. This ram head belongs to Andy Russell, big-game guide, outfitter and wildlife photographer at Waterton Lakes, Alberta.

The sketches were made at intervals between climbing the peaks with Andy in pursuit of sheep, elk and grizzly, all of which, thanks to his intimate knowledge of terrain, we were able to find and study at close range.

There is much variation in body form even among mature rams, and some of the old leaders are unbelievably massive and thick-bodied when contrasted with other smaller rams in the same band. However, the usual perch when studying wild sheep being a precarious finger and toe hold on some slippery ledge overlooking a yawning chasm, it is not always easy to make accurate comparisons.

(Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors complete series now available in book form from The Country Guide, Winnipeg. Price postpaid \$1.00) ✓

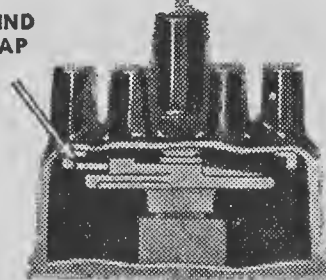
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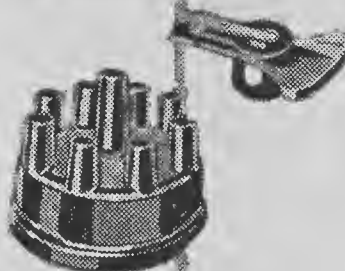


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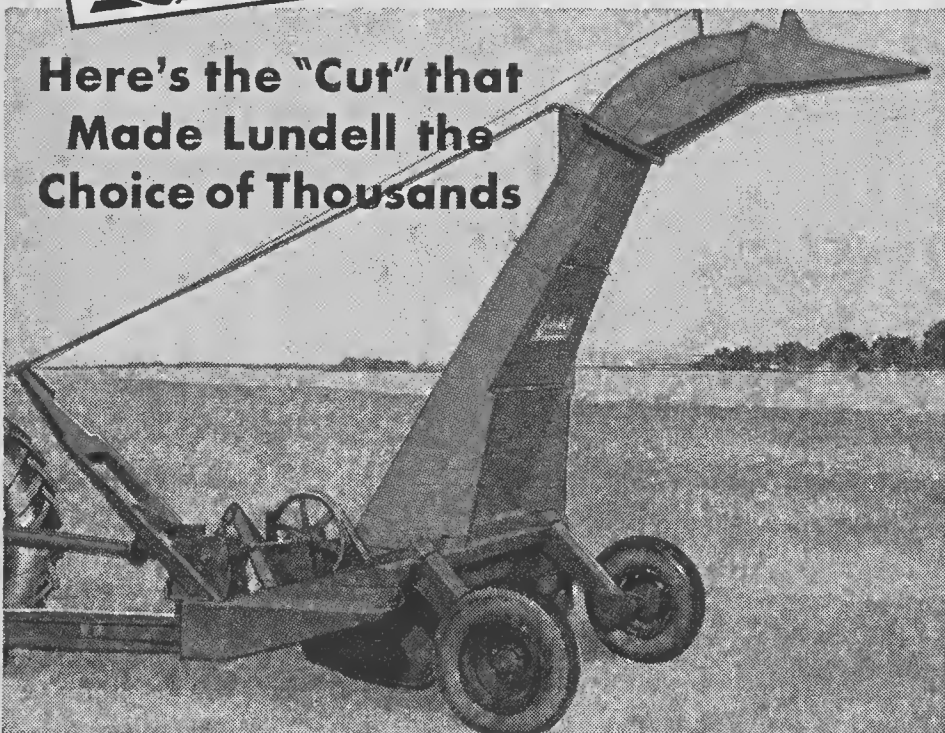
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Rancher And Buyer



[Guide photo]

Hans Alger abandoned his retail meat business, preferring to raise cattle.

FROM meat on the counter to meat on the hoof is the story of Hans Alger, farmer, rancher, and livestock buyer of Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan. Twenty-six years ago, Alger and a partner, Hans Maier, were in the retail meat business in Saskatoon, when they decided to get out of the shop and become primary producers. That's when they first landed at Meadow Lake, which is just about as far north as the railroad tracks go in Saskatchewan.

Today, Hans Alger runs between 500 and 600 head of commercial beef cattle each year, on his 3,500-acre ranch, some 12 miles north of the railhead. In winter, the stock is fed on home-grown grain, with roughage being provided by a brome - reed canary grass mixture, grown on 250 acres of low land along the fringes of the lake. Summer pasture is provided by hundreds of acres of lush native grass that forms the bulk of the Alger holdings.

The Meadow Lake ranch is actually the production center of Hans' beef operation. About 150 head of breeding stock is permanently based there, and 350 head of young stock is fed over winter. In the spring, the latter are moved to 11,200 acres of leased land at Sweetgrass, west of North Battleford, for finishing on prairie wool. Hans operates this grazing lease in partnership with F. M. Clark, also of Meadow Lake, and the annual cattle movement generally involves about 1,000 head.

In addition to his ranching activities, Hans Alger operates as a commission merchant at the Meadow Lake public stockyards. He is an active member of the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association and a strong opponent of any form of government regulated marketing boards.

"Marketing boards are the thin edge of the wedge leading to state control," he stated. "There's no such thing as a little socialism. Socialism, or Communism—it's the same thing—has one goal, and that is world-wide control. I built this business up by hard work and plowing my savings back into it. I don't intend to let some official, with no money at stake, tell me how to run it."

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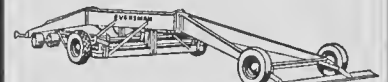
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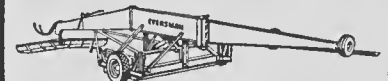
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Ponies Put Stars in Their Eyes

ASK 100 healthy youngsters what kind of pet they would like more than any other, and the chances are that 95 of them would say "a pony of my own."

Ponies are what children have been dreaming of for generations, and while the faithful horse is fast disappearing from most Canadian farms, in a few cases ponies are replacing them as pets.

Marilyn Gruer, Ormstown, Que., is one girl who had her dream answered when she was six years old. Her parents bought her the six-month-old pony Dimple, and the excited little girl has been feeding, grooming, riding and training her ever since.

"Dimple is worth all the toys you could give a child," Mrs. Gruer has discovered over the years. "She was the answer to our little girl's prayers, and gave her an interest that has become more intense in each succeeding year."

Marilyn spent endless hours on her pony, and has been exhibiting Dimple at the Ormstown Fair ever since. In fact, she has topped the "musical chairs" class, won the potato race with her three times, the harness class for children once, and has developed such an interest that she would sit and watch the horse show all evening.

At home, it's the same. When youthful friends and relatives visit the farm, they are out of sight from the time they arrive. The parents know full well they are out in the stable brushing the coat of Dimple to a shine, or soaping the saddle leather, or taking turns galloping down the lane, or through the fields, getting some of life's biggest thrills, supervised by the proudest one of all, the pony's young owner.

WHILE Marilyn has been growing up with Dimple, ponies have been catching on in the district. Two neighboring youngsters have their own ponies now. The pony class at the Ormstown Fair now has one of the biggest entries, and is one of the biggest attractions also.

A year ago, Marilyn, now 13, invested her own money in her stable of ponies, and bought the yearling gelding Prince.

This spring, Dimple came through with a dividend of her own, when

she gave birth to a wobbly legged 40-pound infant which was soon named "Black Velvet." A few hours later, when this fragile looking, but healthy, youngster had climbed to his feet and had tucked away his first meal, its

young owner had to admit to herself that she now had a full-fledged pony business of her own.

It's a good thing, too, for now that she is nearly 14 years old she will soon be too old to compete in pony classes at the fair. Besides, she is getting husky for these sturdy, but small members of the horse family to carry around.

However, just as Marilyn grew up with her ponies, another Gruer, this

time pretty sister Evelyn, is six years old now. She is just as wide-eyed at the birth of Black Velvet as Marilyn ever was when she got Dimple. Already she is at home in the saddle, and you can find her any time, galloping down the lane or across the pasture field, low in the saddle, and whispering gently in Prince's ear the words of excitement that every six-year-old dreams of, but which for this family, have become a reality. V

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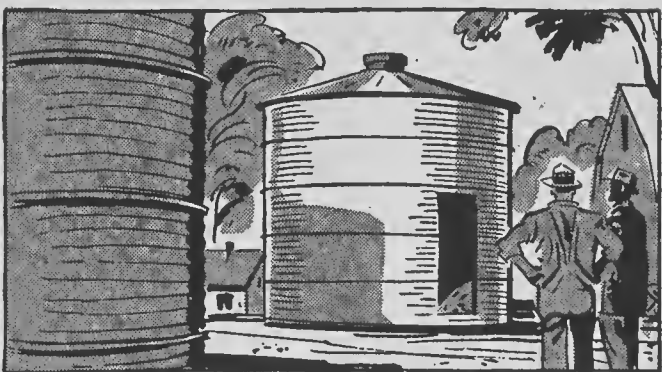
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[Guide photo] Marilyn Gruer and "Prince," her two-year-old pony, became fast friends.

THE *Country* GUIDE

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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM AND HOME
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VOL. LXXVI WINNIPEG, JULY, 1957 No. 7

After the Election

PROBABLY few political elections held in Canada within the last 50 years have produced more post-mortems than the event of June 10. It is equally probable that if Canada were now to be governed only by the voters who were not surprised by the result, we would have minority government with a vengeance, and mostly from Quebec.

The post-mortems, of course, will go on and on, but meanwhile the government must go on also, notwithstanding that it will wield a new broom that is not big enough to do the job properly. A government that can claim the allegiance of no more than 110 of the 265 members of Parliament must be both able and hard working, to do even the minimum work that should be done without falling from the driver's seat. Mr. Diefenbaker is both eager and industrious. His responsibility for attending the Commonwealth Conference so soon after the election is no doubt easier to fulfil because he appears to have found himself in congenial surroundings in London.

Generally speaking, the situation in Ottawa is unstable and unsatisfactory. None of the parties can regard it otherwise, unless perhaps Mr. Coldwell and his supporters can take some comfort from the fact that they can force another election when they feel ready to accept the consequences. All parties, however, are fairly certain to give the government a break for the time being. They may even do so until Mr. Diefenbaker is forced to take the initiative, in the hope of obtaining from the electorate a more definite mandate and a freer hand. V

Full Parity

FOR some time now the air about farm meeting places in some parts of the country has been filled with talk of "full parity for agriculture," whatever that may mean. To some it seems to mean that the government should guarantee each farmer his full cost of production. To others it means readier access to capital, with which to enlarge farming operations and reduce the cost of production per unit of output. Others feel that a more efficient marketing system is a primary requirement, while still others believe that the industry could come much closer to equality with other parts of the national economy, if farmers were more ready to co-operate with each other, and more anxious to create and maintain strong vigorous provincial and national farm organizations. All, no doubt, feel that support prices, in some measure, are essential to the well-being of agriculture.

Unfortunately, the hopes of some—perhaps many—farmers have been raised by the idea that full parity, or equality, for agriculture can be achieved by support prices alone. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The sole function of any sound system of support prices for agriculture is to keep the reasonably efficient farmer in business during periods when circumstances entirely beyond his control would lead to a depletion of his resources and a decrease in efficiency that he could not prevent. Such a result, arising from price instability, or other farming hazards, would undoubtedly develop on thousands of Canadian farms and exert a marked impact on the national economy. This is, in fact, the principal, if not the only justification for supporting farm prices. To think of support prices high enough and generous enough to solve "the farm problem" is folly. If anyone doubts this, let him study price support policy in the United States over the last 20 years. He will find that despite the enormous cost of the U.S. price support programs, about one farmer out of three has a gross yearly income of \$2,500 or less, and that about one in five has a net income of \$1,000 or less. V

Trouble

IF human beings were not so unpredictable, it could be said with certainty that not a single farmer in Manitoba is satisfied with the state of farm organization in the province at the present time. The fact is that, outwardly at least, it couldn't be much worse. As this is written, an application to the courts is reported to be in preparation, requesting an injunction to invalidate all of the proceedings of the recent annual meeting of the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture, held late in June. Since the meeting, the Secretary has tendered his resignation to the Directors, who withheld consideration of it for the time being. In addition, one of the directors who has been a representative of the MFAC on the Board of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture has been relieved of this responsibility.

All of this—none of it good—has come about as the direct result of a proposal for amalgamation between the Manitoba Farmers Union and the MFAC. Notwithstanding the fact that Manitoba farmers want a single farm organization, several proposals for amalgamation have been rejected as unsatisfactory by the MFAC. A year ago the MFU acquired majority representation of the MFAC Board, and were able to elect the president and put through a measure which would change the method of selecting delegates to general meetings. This year all but two MFU candidates were defeated; and at the annual meeting held soon after, most of the delegates came accredited in the time-honored fashion and completely uninterested in technicalities. They wanted only to get the MFAC back on the track and go home. Having expressed themselves in no uncertain terms, they went home at the appointed time.

This experience need not have come to the MFAC, but for the unfortunate habit that many farmers have of paying little attention to their organization until something happens to arouse them. Last year it cost them the temporary control of the organization, and this, in turn, was responsible for the aggravated ill-feeling at this year's annual meeting. Sound, strong farm organizations are too important at this period in the history of Canadian agriculture for happenings such as are mentioned here to work anything but harm to the industry. V

Supervised Farm Credit

THERE is fairly general appreciation of the fact that, for the most part, credit rules and conditions applying to borrowings by urban business do not work well for agriculture. The hazards which must be met by the average farm operator are too numerous and too unpredictable to make the normal short-term, intermediate, and long-term credit conditions designed for non-farm business, applicable to the farm business. Farmers, as a rule, have a natural distrust of normal bank loan operation, because they feel that it is not sufficiently adaptable to changing circumstances. Arising out of this disinclination to use bank credit is a failure to borrow money for farm investment, when it would be profitable to do so. For this and other reasons, lack of adequate capital is a chronic ailment of agriculture.

Governments, from time to time, have recognized this disability and have provided special forms of credit for farmers. In the Federal field, the Farm Improvement Loans Act and the Canadian Farm Loan Board are examples of such action to meet the intermediate and long-term credit needs of the industry. Provincial governments have also introduced credit schemes, the most notable of which, perhaps, are the long-term farm loans, at very low rates of interest, in Quebec; and the loans to junior farmers in Ontario. Both the Canadian Farm Loan Board and the Quebec long-term scheme have been operating since the mid-thirties. The Quebec Government to the end of 1955 had lent \$120 million, while the Federal Government, operating in ten provinces, had lent about \$93 million.

The fact is that the Federal scheme has been unimaginative, overcautious, and inadequate, particularly in the post-war period. The maximum

amount which could be lent to any individual has been too low, the period of the loan too short, and the interest unnecessarily high.

There is a growing feeling among progressive and successful farmers that the most satisfactory system of long-term loans to farmers must also include some method of adequately but fairly supervising the loans, particularly those made to young farmers. Young men today are finding it increasingly difficult to become established on farms of their own. This is not good, either for the industry, or for the country. Adequate credit at present prices for land, buildings, livestock and equipment is only warranted if the youth, determination, and limited experience of a young man are fortified by a considerate and helpful form of supervision. If properly designed, and provided in the right spirit, it would be helpful both to the lending agency and to the borrower. Some borrowers might actually require very little, if any, close supervision, but to many others it would be a means of making a satisfactory farm family business out of what would otherwise promise a less desirable future. V

Co-operative Service

NOT long ago we received a letter from a reader in eastern Canada, who was very critical of an article in *The Country Guide*, on the subject of co-operation. His complaint was of long standing—ten years. It dealt with his membership in a co-operative from which he had purchased feeds that, because of misrepresentation of vitamin content, brought him loss which he had calculated at a minimum of \$150. He tried to withhold this amount, and was sued. He later paid the full amount, plus court costs. Since then, he has apparently mistrusted all co-operatives, believing that he receives better value for his money elsewhere. His letter was excellently written, strongly suggesting that he is an efficient producer who tries to do everything well and realizes that in his business considerable money can be saved by shrewd buying and selling.

Meanwhile, however, a large co-operative has lost a member, whose business has since expanded; and perhaps lost other members, or failed to secure them, because of this unfortunate experience. That the bitterness of his experience has not lessened during the ten years that have intervened is evidenced by the fact that he offered to write out his experiences for *The Country Guide*. This offer we felt obliged to reject, not only because we do not ordinarily carry readers' letters, but because we feel that more is to be gained by treating the incident generally, rather than specifically.

Human nature does not change when one joins a co-operative in the hope of securing economic gain; nor is it changed when one becomes an employee, or even a director of a co-operative. Over the past 50 years a great deal of hard, conscientious effort has gone into the advocacy of co-operative endeavor, by a large army of unselfish individuals. The merit of co-operation is clearly proved by the very large volume of co-operative business done annually, and by the great variety of purposes which co-operation has been called upon to serve. The success of co-operation, combined with its clearly democratic principles has led many good people to think of it as a "way of life." The world needs such spirit, it is true, but if it is to be expected from the members of a co-operative, it is equally to be expected from the officers, officials and employees of a co-operative. Their function, above all, is to contribute honesty, reliability and a high quality of service to the organization and its members. The way-of-life philosophy is by way of being an added investment in the co-operative movement, which the average member probably has not the will to provide. Co-operative buying or selling or any other type of work in a co-operative organization savoring of commercial enterprise, must be based firmly on economic satisfaction to the members. The co-operative must be competitive in service, and in returns. There are, of course, such ties as faith and loyalty, but a co-operative dare not overstrain them. V

The New Gibberellins



Dr. R. J. Hilton spraying gibberellins on a beet plant at the O.A.C., Guelph.

PLANT scientists still have not been able to equal Jack's fast-growing beanstalk, of nursery rhyme fame. Nevertheless, the newest thing in gardening—a group of chemicals called gibberellins—can help gardeners to produce things almost as strange as Jack's magic plant.

Dwarf peas, beans, tomatoes and corn, have been made to grow at two to five times their normal rate when gibberellins have been used. Dwarf determinate tomatoes flowered and set more fruit and gave heavier yields when sprayed with the chemical. Tobacco plants sprayed three weeks before harvest had thinner leaves, but gave a 25 per cent higher dry-weight yield than normal. Sprayed celery grew bigger and yielded more dry weight. Gibberellins have speeded the heading of broccoli; have increased the growth of bean pods, and speeded up maturity of the seeds. Gibberellins are also reported to have increased the volume of the first cutting of grass crops. Sprayed on stocks, flowering is hastened from two to five weeks, with the probability of longer spikes and more even flowering. Seeds of peas and beans soaked overnight in water solutions of the chemical and planted in soil, sand or vermiculite, germinated more quickly and seedlings emerged sooner.

Nevertheless, this amazing substance will not do everything. Work so far done indicates that indeterminate mid-season and late varieties of tomatoes treated with gibberellins put their added growth into stalks and leaves and may flower even later than normal. Tall varieties of peas and beans produce much less pronounced results than the dwarf kinds. Dr. R. J. Hilton, head of the Department of Horticulture at Guelph, calls it an exciting new development, but it is particularly useful to plant breeders in the development of newer and better varieties, partly because it appears to break the dormancy in plant tissue and hard-to-germinate seeds. He said the new chemical may also hasten germination in dormant seeds sufficiently to enable the plant to by-pass the damping-off stage.

Although the gibberellins are new as useful chemicals, their story goes back about 60 years, to 1896, when a rice disease was reported in Japan that caused a marked elongation of

the plants. It was not until 1926 that a scientist on Formosa isolated the material causing the elongation, by artificially growing the fungus associated with it. Though now available to the public, scientists are still working hard to determine its place in crop production. Most of the work so far done has been reported from Michigan State University, which recommends foliage sprays as most effective. V

Seed Farm Tells the Tale

YOU can get an idea of what farmers are thinking about if you visit a seed farm. Two of the present trends, the switch to crops not on quotas, and the shortage of cash for other seeds, are reflected in the seed business carried on by Kermit Purdy at Tisdale in northeastern Saskatchewan.

Purdy finds that Thatcher wheat has been maintaining its popularity, because some producers have been disappointed with the yield from Selkirk. However, this situation may be temporary. The demand for oats has been limited in his area by a comparative lack of livestock, but there has been a good demand for Montcalm barley seed. It still remains to be seen how the release of the new Parkland barley will affect this.

Golden rapeseed is in good demand, but because of the increasing menace of wild oats, due to late springs, Polish rapeseed also has its uses in weed control, in spite of its low yield.

Late seeding for weed control is limited by the lack of early-maturing crops, says Mr. Purdy. Control through two years of summerfallow is effective, but is uneconomical and increases the danger of erosion. He uses 2,4-D and MCP for controlling stinkweed and lamb's quarters, but not on the rapeseed or elite plots, for fear of damaging them.

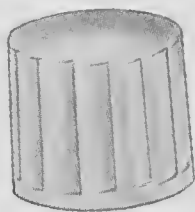
He is also interested in grasses, such as Merion bluegrass and Climax timothy, but uses these mainly for soil improvement rather than seed production. He grows Erector sweet clover, too, for the provincial government's forage seed program.

Kermit Purdy has a diversified business, which must be adapted to the needs of his customers on the farms. It shows in miniature how markets and habits are affecting the field crops of that region. V



Kermit Purdy examines his elite plot of Golden rapeseed at Tisdale, Sask.

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Use St. Lawrence Pure Corn Oil in the handy new container . . .

NEW pours easy · no drip



Now you can add your shortening this easy way—simply pour St. Lawrence pure corn oil from this new handy container! It never drips, fits your hand, has an airtight cap and is smooth, smooth pouring. Just try pouring your shortening once—and you'll never go back to old-fashioned methods. St. Lawrence Pure Corn Oil gives you easy measuring and you do away completely with creaming. Use St. Lawrence Oil for frying and salads too, of course



FREE RECIPE BOOK!

Write for your copy of our 32-page booklet

"COOKING WITH ST. LAWRENCE OIL—
a pure Corn Oil"

St. Lawrence Starch Company Limited,
Port Credit, Ontario.

THE ST. LAWRENCE STARCH COMPANY LIMITED—Makers of Bee Hive Syrup, Durham Corn Starch and Ivory Laundry Starch (Blue & White)

NOW! *The highest capacity combines have a new LOW LOOK!*



NEW MASSEY-HARRIS 82 AND 92 STREAMLINERS

STYLED FOR EASIER OPERATION . . . IMPROVED DRIVER COMFORT AND ADDED CONVENIENCE

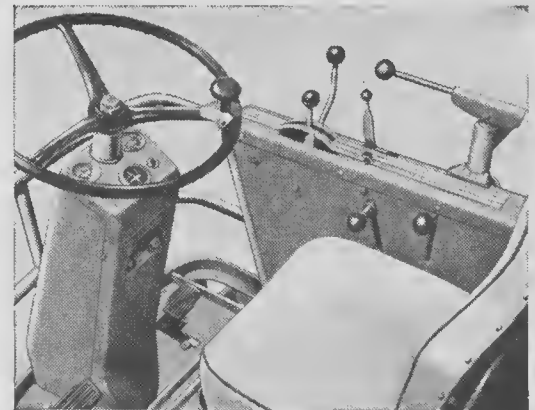
The compact, field-hugging silhouettes of the 82 and 92 combines—up to 4' lower than other makes—give you many new advantages. There's improved manoeuvrability, increased all-round visibility, extra safety from the lower centre of gravity, plus easier transportation and storage. And on top of these great new features, the Massey-Harris Streamliners have all the capacity and trouble-free operating efficiency of "Balanced Separation" . . . the famous straight-through body design that eliminates bunching and starving on turns.

Here's a completely new concept in self-propelled design . . . see for yourself the benefits of the new Low Look in High Capacity combines. Your Massey-Harris dealer has all the details . . . see him soon!



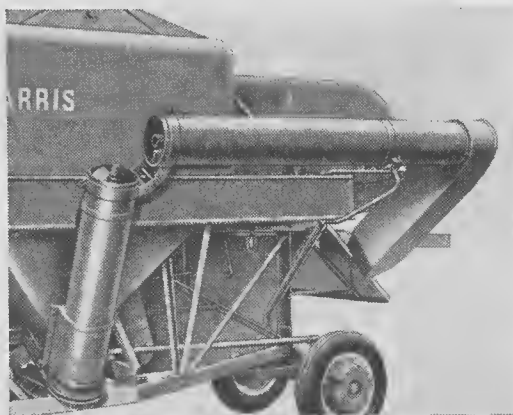
INSPECTION STEP PLATES

Non-slip step at cylinder inspection port. Fuel tank platform for straw walker inspection permits easy, on-the-job checking.



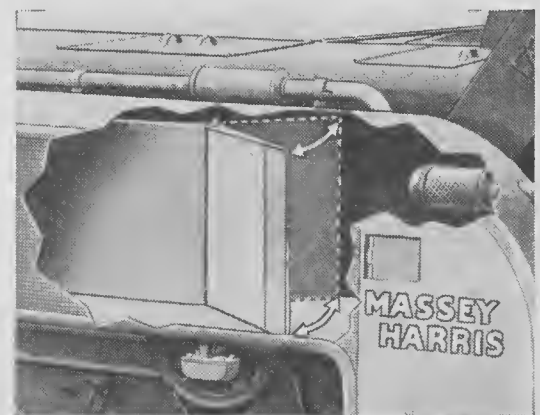
COCKPIT CONTROLS

These scientifically placed controls are right at hand. Handsome, identified instrument console. You sit high, out of the dust, in complete command.



FOLD-AWAY AUGER

Hinged unloading auger folds back and locks snug in special cradle for transport. Goes up in a jiffy and is 18" longer than on previous models.



FLAPPER VALVE ON AIR INTAKE

Cuts off air intake from alternate sides, assures only clean air reaching the motor . . . eliminates chaff build up . . . as simple as it is effective.

Massey-Harris-Ferguson Limited

TORONTO, ONTARIO